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Libraries and Adult Education

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(Concluded)

In his *Prophets unawares*, Lucian Price says, I think, very aptly: "When our prairie schooner of political democracy set sail on its transcontinental voyage it was freighted with one article of cargo that was novel and daring—public schooling. It is possible that a grammar school training may have been sufficient a century ago to equip the electorate of a predominantly agrarian society for the management of its political machinery, but no sooner was this instituted than the industrial machinery of the nineteenth century threw it out of gear. And now we present the spectacle of a factory nation endeavoring to behave as though a political system based on agricultural production and popular education of the country schoolhouse and grammar school types still answered our purpose. . . . We have decreed that our children go to school up to the age of 14 or 16, but why stop there? If that intelligent electorate necessary to maintain an eighteenth century agrarian political democracy required the trouble of schooling us up through the grammar grade, why should not a twentieth century industry send us to school of some sort until we are 20 or 30 or 40, if need be, to create the level of public intelligence necessary for the functioning of democratic government through the new and complex forms of economic life?"

Mr Price reminds us that if we hesitate to provide some form of education which will take the public mind from motion pictures with sex stimulation and newspaper stories of scandal, murder and sudden death, we should reflect that the probable alternatives of these efforts may be less agreeable.

We dare not consider the larger question of adult education from the viewpoint of individual desires and needs alone; we must consider it in respect to citizenship. And we may as well state that conversely we cannot consider it in respect to citizenship without giving free play to individual interests.

The simplest principle of adult education is the most simply stated one, that *it is and must be voluntary*. Another is that it does not mean a mere making up in later years for the deficiencies of youth. Education in maturity can never be the equivalent of the education of youth extended through maturity.

Many strict conformists will not admit that there can be any real education outside of group study with experienced tutors. They require continuous study and "a girding of the mental loins." Librarians know otherwise; they know the extent to which self-education exists in every community. But the men and women involved in this process would not recognize the word "education." They

are the ones who want "to find something about," "to know about," "to learn about" Lincoln, Franklin, religion, electricity, etchings or canning fruit. The overwhelming majority of the people concerned in this world movement about which we are talking know and care nothing about "adult education," but as individuals they do respect and value the power of knowledge and as individuals seek it hopefully, but humbly, in their every day life.

Isn't this thing which all the world is coming to talk about more and more, after all, the heart of *library service*? Isn't it exactly what *we want* to do and are *trying* to do in our separate libraries—provide the means and the inspiration to all those who even occasionally might be interested in reading and studying and thinking about the substantial things, all of which are treated in print, to the exclusion of the vitiating tawdriness which is virtually forced upon the attention of children and men and women from the moment they learn to read?

It surely is what the founders and pioneers had in mind for the future library when they saw it gradually coming into its natural heritage. It is what Mr Larned saw in the library which "should be perfect in arrangements for the exhibiting of its stores and making them accessible and *would be fertile and persistent in devices for winning students and for helping them with all encouraging aids*"; and what Mr Crunden saw in a public library which "is destined to play an important part, to exercise an incalculable influence in the solution of social problems and through this on the future of the nation and the race. The wisdom for this task is not to be obtained from schools and colleges, but from the higher education of mature minds—the masses of the people—which the public library alone can give. The preparation for this higher education devolves on the schools and colleges. Its unfolding devolves on the library."

You know the sincerity with which Mr Brett spoke when he said, "The library should be a *power* in the community, a director of its reading, a leader in its

progress, and in the fullest sense of the word an educator."

It is a happy circumstance that today, when we are beset with perplexities, as we always shall be, among the external forces and influences, there are men of recognized talents and leadership who hold out possibilities of library service consistent with our aims and which they promulgate to the public upon which we depend for the authority and means necessary to enable us to do all the things we should like to do. Dr Eliot's message to the president of the A. L. A. some three years ago is worth repeating:

"The prolongation of systematic education and the increasing success of schools in implanting love of reading confer on the public or endowed libraries a new privilege and very precious opportunities; and these opportunities come not only to the highly organized city or university libraries but to the small rural libraries which are able to employ a librarian competent to direct the *individual applicant for books to the best and most appropriate reading for that person*. To render this service to applicants is to carry forward education into and through adult life."

Dr John H. Finley, former commissioner of education of New York and now associate editor of the *New York Times*, says:

"With this demand of the human mind, inquiring, progressing, unsatisfied, there has come to be the need of library scientists who can put it in the way of making its communication with what has been *thought* and *done* on any road along which other minds have traveled—to connect every eager mind with the cosmos and to stimulate those that are not eager to find this communion. . . . I look forward to the day when we shall have a system of adult education in the state which will reach every man and woman as we are now reaching every child. And the librarian will be as important a factor in that system as the formal teacher or the lecturer, perhaps the *most* important and inspiring factor."

Dr Wm. S. Learned of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of

Teaching has set forth visions of manifold opportunities for libraries and throws out such a challenge as we have never otherwise experienced. Dr Learned, starting with no preconceived notions, made a careful, scholarly and analytical study of the library problem and presented his findings and conclusions to the Carnegie Corporation in a memorandum for office use only. This memorandum was regarded as of such importance that it has been made available to the public in the volume, *The American public library and the diffusion of knowledge*. Dr Learned considered the means of discovery, formulation and the diffusion of knowledge and very properly gave the major part of his consideration to the latter. He soon arrived at the conclusion that, with all of our enormous expenditure for education, "conscious and systematic growth in knowledge of the adult community has been almost overlooked," and in searching for the means of imparting knowledge to adults Dr Learned established the principle that "any organization for this purpose must place its chief emphasis on such skilful adaptations as shall render the necessary information suited to the recipient and his needs."

The most suitable agency should be "a community intelligence service." It would include all the best that is being done in our reference departments, and it would require a highly specialized personnel which must "command all of the college teacher's familiarity with the literature of a strictly limited field plus the power which the college teacher may, and often does, lack completely, namely, the power speedily to read his applicant's mental equipment and point of view, and to sense intuitively the character of his personal need." "Instead of the present blank outlook," Dr Learned continues, "specific curricula in terms of books leading logically from the beginning to the terminus, *pro tempore*, of every branch of knowledge should be prepared and made conspicuously accessible. The community could well afford to guarantee the necessary books and tools for all such students. The cost would be negligible when compared with the great expense

now required to maintain them in elaborate educational institutions, and the results might be found to compare not unfavorably."

A community of 100,000 would have a staff of 20 or more specialists, the most diligent students of the community, whose business would be to make knowledge popular through books and by talks, lectures and interviews. The staff would be the driving force in education—it would not only *interpret* the dream, but for many it would *provide* the dream. This great service would be rendered by the public library.

I am not going to speak of this incomparable document further—it deserves fuller treatment and more capable handling than I can give it. But I cannot pass it without expressing the belief that of all publications available to librarians and to laymen interested in libraries, it is the richest in fundamental conceptions of library service, a mine of workable illustrations, and a veritable spring of inspiration.

I have tried to give you some idea of the possibilities held out to libraries by a few recognized and respected thinkers who speak from the vantage point of many years' leadership in national affairs. It seems to me that we cannot ignore their friendly challenges to a service immeasurably greater than any we have yet rendered. And as if to goad us on, we are asked by other agencies which provide different types of adult education—for example, university extension directors, Workers' Education bureau, the Bureau of education—for assistance and for information concerning what libraries are doing and contemplate doing toward the solution of a problem which is somewhat puzzling to all alike. It is generally recognized that among those who seek education in one form or another are many who cannot, or will not, identify themselves with classes and the formal methods of instruction to which we are accustomed. They want to learn certain things in their own way and in their own time. No other institution has been able to devise an effective way by which these people may receive the assistance they re-

quire. Their need constitutes our problem—one involving personnel, bibliographic aids, finance and decisions by individual libraries concerning the relative merits of types of service. The problem is one of several which are too big for any one library to solve with its present resources. So, let us all attack it together—one from this angle, another from that. The A. L. A. has regarded it as advisable to concentrate its efforts in this matter in a commission which shall represent, and act for, all libraries. There is abundant work for it; but the thought and experience of hundreds of libraries of different types are necessary and desired by the commission—this applies particularly to the smaller libraries, which, after all, hold the infinitely greater possibilities.

As for the commission, it will work with and for libraries in seeking to determine the function of the library in respect to making available to every man and woman who desires it the means of self-education. This will involve a search for principles, for they are the first essentials. In its immediate practical aspects it will involve also a consideration of the place of the library as a coöperative agency, which is important, and its place as an institution initiating or functioning on its own right—which is also important. It will then seek and make known methods which some of you may wish to adopt, adapt, or which may serve to suggest more appropriate ones.

As for the librarian's part, it is to study with the commission and proceed with it step by step; to study the question of the diffusion of knowledge and adult education, to the extent that you are the best informed person on this subject in your community; to induce your trustees and a few other selected citizens to study and discuss these subjects with you; to put your best thoughts and conclusions into practice as you go along—beginning with the simplest things and proceeding with experience to the more complex ones. There is not one thing involved in adult education that does not concern every library—the library commission, the university, the city, the county library, and

the town library with one librarian to do everything.

There are two types of service which concern all public libraries:

1) The assistance the library gives directly to individuals, as advice in reading and study. This involves readers' advisers, the preparation and use of reading courses and the calling in of specialists to assist readers.

2) The assistance the library can render adult education through aiding other agencies, as providing books, reference service, class rooms for night and other adult classes; library service for clubs, societies, churches, and others engaged in study; and providing information about opportunities for adult education.

The first belongs to the library exclusively, the second consists of sympathetic, intelligent, continuous coöperation with other agencies.

Our personal service to serious minded patrons can be made to grow as we increase our ability to advise wisely in the selection of books, and as we build about the library a tradition of being the source of opportunity and the clearing house of information about additional opportunities.

We need the willingness and patience to think about the possibilities of our libraries in a small way as well as in a bigger one. To make use of a familiar allusion, it is the "dirt farmer" who counts; the commission wants to know what every library is doing and planning for this work, no matter how modest it is, for every experience will be helpful to some one else.

Adult education is just one of several subjects confronting free libraries on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the modern library movement. The problems are inter-related, and the association is proceeding to them, one by one in order. Definite progress has been made in the study of training personnel, and the survey of administrative methods is advancing to its productive stage. On the wisdom and energy with which we deal with these and similar questions depends very largely what the *next* fifty

years hold for the profession. The future of the library is being determined today by those who contribute to it.

And so, whether we face a crisis or just an eventful period overcast by a glamour of the imagination, it is a great time to be a librarian. There are circumstances surrounding us from which we cannot well escape—if we deliberately disregard them we shall probably lose the opportunity to advance libraries to their rightful posi-

tions of service and leadership. There are perplexities enough; but the bigger external forces are friendly and helpful ones. We have obligations to the friends of libraries, for they expect much of us; we have obligations to the profession to take every advantage the time affords to advance it honorably. We have had before us the visions of others. Our generation has the difficult, though joyful, task of making those and our own visions real.

The Alleged Pessimism of the American Novel¹

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It is fashionable nowadays among the young people of America to wear an expression of profound world-weariness, born of the conviction that things simply could not be worse than they are. If De Quincey's essay on "Murder, Considered as One of the Fine Arts" and Stevenson's "Suicide Club" were not open to the charge of satiric levity they should be popular as spiritual reading, especially among our young novelists. We are being literally deluged by a stream of pessimistic and lachrymose fiction. It is natural to seek the reason for such morbidity in the American novel of today, since most of us believe that one of the important functions of the novel is the reflection of life. Are we, indeed, in such a sorry state of ill-being?

America is a country of small towns and therefore many of our critics hailed "Main Street" as *the* American novel, as if there could be an American novel, a novel big enough to embrace the lumber camps, the mining towns, the ranches, the plantations, the oil fields, the manufacturing districts, upper and lower Fifth Avenue, the fruit farms, the various dialects, labor, immigration, the political problems, religious differences, the woman question, and all the other things that are seething in the great melting pot. There is, moreover, the question whether "Main Street" gives a true and adequate picture of the mid-western town or gives merely

a discontented woman's picture of the life and the people there as she saw them. Granted that she is but the mouthpiece of Sinclair Lewis, the question remains as to the truthfulness of the book. The heroine was a square peg in a round hole, and yet she could not understand that the hole might be no more blameworthy and no less uncomfortable than the peg. She saw only what was vulgar and tiresome in Gopher Prairie, not realizing that there were beautiful things in it as well. There were honest men who toiled for their homes and the interests of their town; there were women who suffered and bore children and made homes for them; there were old people who were content to look back upon a good and useful life; there were little boys who knew the glorious dreams of a Napoleon as they pitched a team to victory on the baseball lot; there were dear little girls dreaming over their dollies of a home and babies fashioned in the airy manner of rainbows; and finally, there was Doctor Kennicott himself with his devoted love for Carol and his simple grandeur in the practise of a profession that could steel him to perform a dreadful operation by a small light in a dingy, dark room. These are beautiful things, and they are as truly Gopher Prairie as the town drunkard, the fallen woman, and the lack of culture are Gopher Prairie; and it was the duty of the creator of life in this town to see the whole of his creation. Yet Sinclair Lewis in the

¹Taken by permission from *America*, July 19, 1924.

person of Carol Kennicott missed all the beauties, a human and understandable failure but one that kept his novel from true greatness.

America is a country wherein many women enter the business world. Two of these women have become the heroines of novels, "This Freedom" and "Bread," in each of which a home is ruined by the wife, who prefers her business career to the business of making a home. In these two novels Hutchinson and Norris attempted to do one of two things: either to portray an already existing evil of sufficient establishment and importance to merit widespread attention, or to point out an impending catastrophe to the American people; that is, they must have had one of these purposes in view if they were sincere in writing these novels that, whatever their faults, make the reader reflect seriously on their problem. The woman in "This Freedom" suffers because of her selfishness, as does the woman in "Bread," but attains to contentment at last, whereas her less fortunate sister is deprived by Norris of all consolation save the dubious comfort of hugging a cat. Hutchinson deluges us in woe and then by a sort of *deus-ex-machina* process turns on a rainbow at the end to satisfy our desire that they "live happy ever after." Hence we are expected to smile through tears when we close "This Freedom" and sob abandonedly when we lay down "Bread."

The question must be asked, do the heroines of these two novels typify American women? Undoubtedly there are many women such as they in America, but an investigation into divorce records reveals that we have much less to fear from the woman who goes into business than from the woman who goes into society. Wrecked homes are more numerous among the idle rich than among the working classes. There are many "social" women in this country, but happily they are at the pointed top of the pyramid of social life, whereas the broad base made up of the simple working classes stands firm. And we feel with Vernon Lee when, while looking upon the smug homes for happy people in

Werther's "Wetzlar," she "half felt that *they*, and all they stood for, might possess the dream-stuff quality we call romance" and that a story told of them forever "echoes and sets our heart-strings vibrating to its tone." We agree with her that in every town and city of the world there are men and women who have loved and are loving "as deeply and sadly and radiantly" as any hero and heroine of fiction, "their lives, even if but for an instant, flushed into poetry by passion," and that they are "the strings, albeit often rusty and jangling, without which genius, with howsoever a sweeping hand, cannot bring forth its music."

When the huge and genial Chesterton looked across the United States he saw a forest of small wooden houses with window lights shining like stars through the darkness, and in them he found reason for "the undefinable savour" of "old-fashioned American literature," which has in it the "smell of growing things," the "smell of wood." Is it not sad that because of the alleged pessimism of our young novelists contemporary fiction has, not the smell of growing things, but the smell of decaying things, decaying virtue, decaying loves and decaying homes? Yet the little wooden houses remain, and, as Kilmer wrote, they still "put their loving wooden arms around a man and his wife." Do these writers think that they are giving the public what it likes? A short time ago the publishers of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" manufactured 50,000 copies of each of these books to carry them through the coming year. Two of the "best sellers" in the United States are "Ben Hur" and "David Harum." Though every public library in this country has sets of Dickens' works, somehow there are as many as fifty editions of certain of his novels printed every year. Contrast the lasting popularity of these books with the flash into popularity and speedy oblivion of the "best sellers" of the past twenty years. Young novelists watch their contemporaries, study their methods and themes, and "do likewise." They reckon that the present income from Dickens' books is of little material comfort to their author.

They who write nowadays tell us that America starves all her dreamers of visions, forgetting that nations have always starved their visionaries. Men are willing to give themselves as food for cannon in the name of patriotism, but they are not willing to spend their lives in teaching ideals to a needy people. How many are the novels that teach the sanctity of marriage to a country needing such gospel as ours does? Here is opportunity for the novelist to come to the rescue of his people, and yet many of the most popular novels of the day justify divorce. Our novelists play violently on the theme of poverty. There is dire need in our large cities, which even the well-organized charity workers are not yet able to handle. But we do live in a land of plenty; so much plenty that most of the "little wooden houses" have every convenience, even a garage. There is a problem of underpayment, but it is a problem that could be solved by enlightened public opinion and necessary laws. Here again is work for the novelist.

No one can condemn a writer who describes an evil only that he may advocate a remedy for it. But, on the whole, no

one has a right to be pessimistic over our material state of affairs. One may excuse German, Russian, Polish, Irish pessimism, but one cannot excuse American pessimism. Therefore the American novel of today deserves the hard name hypochondriac. May the kindly fates who preside over the births of literary people send us a genius to be our doctor who, like the sought-after though universally hated dentist, may remind us that though one tooth is aching, the other twenty-seven are behaving as normal teeth should. Then we shall understand that our "submerged tenth" is, after all, only a tenth; that marriage is not a failure simply because a small percentage of married persons are too selfish to be happy; that the greater number of homes have a real mother and lovable children in them; and even that we may without rank injustice call ourselves a Christian people. The times are ripe for a prophet who will fill up the valleys of despondency and level the hills of undue optimism and straighten the crooked paths of modern philosophy in order that good old-fashioned faith in humanity may walk across the reading world.

The Library's Responsibility in Collecting Local Art Material¹

Ruth M. Wilcox, head of Fine Arts division, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio

In working with reference books librarians find so much to absorb their attention that they are tempted to neglect other valuable sources of information. Yet it is obvious that in any wide-awake community there are many matters of local importance in which public interest is aroused long before there is any discussion of them in books. In art, as in everything else, people are taking an increasing interest in present-day achievements, and especially in the achievements of their own communities.

This tendency is reflected in the later programs of the women's clubs. When a year's study was devoted to ancient

Greece or medieval France, it was an easy matter for the librarian to produce the required information, and with the backing of substantial volumes on the shelves to rest secure in a sense of adequate erudition. But now program committees are much less interested in the Parthenon friezes than in the mural paintings in the new Court house. Instead of a paper on the Cathedral of Chartres, there will be a discussion of the architecture of the new church on the Avenue, and club members will turn from the study of Inness or Whistler to talk about the young art school graduate who has just had a picture hung at the Spring salon. School children, too, are thronging to the libraries to learn about the public build-

¹Paper read at Art Reference round-table, Saratoga Springs, July 4, 1924.

ings, statues, mural paintings and other works of art in their own cities. This is one of the interesting developments of the project method in teaching.

In turning to the library for this newer information, the reader cheerfully anticipates the same efficient help which he received when he was studying the accustomed, time-worn subjects; and no librarian would have it otherwise. But unless eternal vigilance is exercised, the librarian will feel helpless in the presence of this demand and the reader's confidence will be sadly shaken. It is therefore essential for the library to secure the desired information about local art and also to put it into such form that it can be readily consulted. Now as to ways and means of collecting source material:

It is of course extremely important to preserve carefully all newspaper clippings which will help to answer reference questions and to index all notices of the work of local artists in periodical publications, however brief the mention may be. A mere recording of a name under a certain date may give the clue to other more important references. It goes without saying that the library should make an effort to collect all catalogs of exhibitions of the work of local artists, even when the exhibition consists of only a few paintings shown in the back of a store, and the catalog is only a single printed sheet. Very few small exhibitors turn out to be geniuses, but the library can not afford to ignore even the lesser attainments.

It is of primary importance, then, to follow up all printed information about the art and artists of one's own community; but the librarian who wishes to make his resources adequate cannot stop there. There is much important pioneer work to be done.

Exhibits within the library of the work of local artists are an effective means of arousing public interest. Visitors are always ready to talk about their friends, and often suggest the names of new artists not yet in the public eye for the library to watch in the future. They may even be moved to take a new pride in the old scrap books which are gathering dust

in their attics, and to search through them for clippings which will give the library valuable source material.

In the Cleveland public library we have held a number of exhibits of the work of Cleveland musicians, a field untouched by any other public institution, and our success has convinced us that such exhibits would be equally profitable in any other branch of the fine arts. Within the past year we have held five "one-man" exhibits of the work of Cleveland composers of international reputation. There are others deserving of like honor whose work we hope to feature later, but for these first exhibits we selected those composers who have given their services to the music of Cleveland for a generation or more. A few years ago we were not considered a musical city. But since the founding of the Cleveland orchestra and the opening of the Cleveland Institute of music, there has been a tremendous new interest in the arts, and musicians of note have come to us from other centers. That is all the more reason, we feel, why we should do honor to the pioneers who struggled through the more difficult years with very little public recognition.

In each case we have made the composer's birthday the occasion for the exhibit. Every display has included photographs, biographical sketches, programs, and letters from distinguished critics, as well as representative compositions; in fact, anything which would arouse the public to an appreciation of Cleveland's place in the world of music.

When we arranged an exhibit of the manuscripts of Johann Beck, a composer for orchestra whose work has never been published, there were doubtless scores of people who said, "Who is this man Beck, anyway?" But they remained to read that he was called by some critics the greatest of American composers,* and they began to lose that indifference which always tends to crush the spirit of art.

Mr Beck died a few months later, so the birthday which we celebrated was his last. It is a pleasure to know that we helped to bring him some belated recognition.

*See Hughes, Rupert, *American composers*, p. 406.

tion during his life time. We, in turn, recognize our indebtedness to him. When he came to thank us for the exhibit, we seized the opportunity to ask his advice about books on the theory of music, and out of his expert knowledge he poured forth titles and criticisms faster than we could note them down. This illustrates one of the ways in which the library is more than repaid for the effort expended upon an exhibit.

Then there is the newspaper publicity. All of these musicians' exhibits received good notices in the local papers, reflecting credit upon the library for its public spirit and giving back to the library more material for its precious file of clippings. The next club which studies the work of Cleveland musicians will have a better opinion of our resources.

There was one especially interesting development from these composers' exhibits. The orchestra leader of one of our large theatres, encouraged by our example, set aside one week of last November as Cleveland Composers' week. During that time Cleveland music was featured by the theatre orchestra, and in the lobby there was an exhibit of the work of twenty-two Cleveland composers which was planned and arranged by the library at the request of the theatre management. Straightway other names of rising composers began to come to us, sent in by interested friends, and these we have carefully preserved. What is now simply an address file may some day be the basis of a valuable reference work. It is apparent from this recent experience of ours that the exhibit idea grows very rapidly, and that far-reaching results can be attained with little initial expenditure of effort on the part of the library.

In the Cleveland public library we have not yet attempted any exhibits of the work of local painters, for the Museum of art is already rendering the community splendid service through its exhibitions of the work of Cleveland artists and craftsmen. For these exhibitions, held every May, entries are received, not only in the major arts, but also in photography, architectural rendering, metal work, embroidery, lace-making, batik dye-

ing and other crafts. The work is judged by an out-of-town jury and prizes are awarded. The illustrated catalogs of these exhibitions give the library some of its best reference material. Now, when readers ask us to tell them the names of Cleveland's foremost artists, we need not betray our ideal of impartiality by giving them our personal opinions. Instead we offer them the exhibition catalogs and suggest that they study the records of the prize-winners. There they have the benefit of the opinion of an unprejudiced jury.

In smaller communities where there is no art museum, exhibitions similar to those held in Cleveland might very well be conducted by the public library. A small town may have no painters, though we venture to predict that every exhibit will bring forth hidden talent. But every town has its craftsmen whose work deserves attention and who will do better work under the encouragement of recognition. Moreover, exhibiting the work of artists and craftsmen together lends dignity to the crafts and creates pride in good workmanship. A complete record of all such exhibits in the library reports is unquestionably of great historic value.

Such an exhibition was held near Cleveland recently when the Lakewood public library celebrated the opening of its enlarged building with a display of the work of Lakewood artists. It was received with such great public enthusiasm that the library hopes to make it an annual event. A flourishing new club, the Lakewood Art society, is already demonstrating the importance of this coöperation.

The surest way of all to secure systematic information about the artists of a community is to send out questionnaires, and in most cities either the public library or the museum library is the logical agency for this work. The returned questionnaires will give to the library another valuable *Who's Who*, and to the public the information which they are demanding.

Any work which the librarian can do in collecting source material about local

art, especially any original and constructive work, will be of great value in the solving of present-day reference problems. It is however even more important as a debt to coming generations. When a city looks back over the years of its growth and attempts to write its history, there are too frequently painful gaps. This is perhaps more true in the field of art than in any other, for artists are essentially individualists; they do not organize for their own advancement nor hand down weighty archives to posterity.

Not long ago a member of the Cleveland Art Museum staff undertook to write a story about the beginnings of art in our city, and he had difficulty in finding material for a single newspaper article. Yet one of the men in the early

group was an artist of international renown, one of the associates of Whistler in Venice, and another was the painter of *The Spirit of '76*, if not a great work of art, at least an astonishingly popular one. If the community had recognized its debt to these men while they were still living, and had made any effort to preserve bits of contemporary comment, there ought now to be a rich store of information about them.

Now we are living in different times, and the public is alive to the significance of present-day art. But upon the library must fall most of the responsibility for collecting source material. It has the equipment, it presumably has the knowledge, and surely the enthusiasm ought not to be lacking.

Commercial Art and the Public Library¹

Mary Louise Alexander, special librarian, New York City

Commercial art is, of course, a very broad subject, but I will consider only the graphic arts and under graphic arts only advertising. Advertising art represents a large and important phase and it is so broad in scope that it touches all other arts and calls into play all the resources of the art librarian. It has been roughly estimated that nearly a billion dollars is spent annually for all forms of advertising in the United States. There is no way of knowing, of course, what per cent of that amount of money goes into art work. But each kind of advertising, magazine, newspaper, outdoor, direct mail, etc., is generously illustrated.

It has been said that more people in the United States get their information from pictures than from reading the text, and no less a person than Arthur Brisbane thinks that a single line drawing, well done, can arouse more effective feeling and action than dozens of his written words. Granting the importance of pictures then, it is proper to give a great deal

of consideration to advertising, which has been dubbed the "art gallery of democracy." You art librarians especially realize the importance of commercial art. While your collections may not be weighted with such books, the use of your material for commercial purposes must be increasing constantly.

It is really not such a far cry from the fine arts to advertising these days. Some of the best artists in the country are now doing commercial work. Looking through the membership list of the National Academy the other day, I noticed among its members such names as Maxfield Parrish, Sydney Dickinson, Philip Hale, Blumenschein, Joseph Pennell, Timothy Cole, Paul Manship, Charles Grafley. And though not National Academy members, we are all familiar with the work of Dulac, Pogany, and the soap advertisements of Arthur Rackham. All of these names are frequent in the advertising pages. All of you know how many modern adaptations are made from the real masters of design, from old wood cuts and engravings, from early costumes, period furniture, and authentic historical data and that

¹Notes from a talk at the Art Reference round-table of the A. L. A., July 4, 1924. Miss Alexander is connected with Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.

much of the best commercial art is based on original source material.

Advertising is a very real educational force and it popularizes some of the finer things which before only students and connoisseurs knew or cared about. Some of the finer type-faces are being used in advertising—many of these types are not to be found in modern magazines and books—and it was left to advertisers to broaden their use. Another example of the use of original source material is the modern trade-mark. Many of these symbols, such as the Inerseal for National Biscuit, are taken from early religious symbols, from the hall marks of silver-smiths or the marks of early printers. Package designs are another example. One of the large museums recently had an exhibit showing the relation between modern perfume and toilet goods containers and the ancient Greek and other historical vases. We all realize that it is quite often the beauty of a container which sells the product.

Commercial art as we see it in the magazines is produced by four different groups—advertising agencies, art services, free lance artists and publishers and printers.

Free lance artists are everywhere. The class includes everyone from the youngster who has just finished an art course in high school to Coles Phillips, or Maxfield Parrish and others who are "Grade A" as far as advertising art is concerned. These free lancers deal direct with advertisers, with advertising agencies, or with publishers. Each artist usually specializes in certain types of work, such as still life, figure work, decorative design, posters and what not.

The important commercial artists are very interesting, temperamental people—often very difficult to manage and to interest in commercial work. Naturally they would rather illustrate for magazines because it is more congenial work and affords a scope for their imagination which the reproduction of commercial products does not allow. However, there is a great deal more money in advertising art than in illustrating. There are a number of men who will not consider any

commission under \$2000. In this class are such men as Maxfield Parrish, Coles Phillips, Wyeth, Norman Rockwell, and various others. And even at this price it is impossible to secure the services of some of these men because they are already contracted for a year or more.

There is much of general interest in all of these but only a few points regarding them will show the point, the library's interest.

Art services are groups of artists equipped to make layouts and finished art work, to plan campaigns for advertisers who do not employ agencies. They also do a lot of work for agencies who do not maintain large art studios of their own. Some of these services are extremely fine and many control the work of very important artists.

Advertising agencies plan the bulk of the current advertising. These agencies handle more than half of the national advertising done in the United States. There is an art director and production manager who is responsible for the physical appearance of the advertisements which are the product of that agency, and under him are assistant art directors. The last group responsible for advertising art work are publishers and printers who often give copy service to advertisers in their publications.

All of these groups are called upon to do a variety of things—not simply the advertisements you see in magazines. They plan and execute advertising for all mediums—magazines, outdoor, booklets, etc.; they design packages and trademarks and display material, such as counter racks, window trims, etc., and often they are called upon to design the merchandise to be sold.

For this variety of jobs they need infinite copy data, as they call it—and that is where the libraries and museums come in. It would be impossible to list all the material they need. I imagine that at various times they tax the entire resources of a library, certainly they use literature, history, travel, biography, science, art—you know all this much better than I. But perhaps because I live among these artists (there are some 15 or 20 in

our office) I can tell about some of the less well-defined needs and about their habits and eccentricities.

Each artist has a scrap file, mussy and queer. They have favorite artists and treatments and I learned years ago not to try to clip for these private files. But all artists are interested in examples of technique and mediums, and subjects. Many of you undoubtedly have files of technique, such as good examples of color, black and white, crayon, dry brush, pen and ink, pencil, oil.

Perhaps you have files for what we call "manner," such as decorative, realistic, posters, murals, etc. And I know you have a subject file of animals, architecture, interiors, costumes, etc., etc. To satisfy these needs we maintain a large clipping file. First we have samples of artists' work. These are filed under the name of the artist but they are indexed and classified according to the work that each person specializes in. Thus, under *Children*, we have Jessie Willcox Smith, Rose O'Neill, Norman Rockwell, Bevans, Fangel, Lucile Patterson Marsh, etc. Under *Animals* are listed Branson and Bull. Under *Architecture* are listed Ben Rimo, Hugh Ferriss, Vernon Howe Bailey. Our list covers hundreds.

The great difficulty in building up such a file of artists' work is to know who are the important artists. You librarians would be justified, I think, in keeping only the best known. In our agency we have to keep samples of most of the current work appearing in magazines, because we substitute for the bigger men and we develop artists. A fairly safe guide to the important commercial artists are those names listed in the *Annual of Advertising Art* published by the Art Directors Club of New York.

Supplementing our file of artists' work is a source file which contains the usual clippings of animals, birds, costumes, interiors, architecture, etc., and a few that we have developed intensively because we found nothing at the public library and our artists were in constant need of such material. Examples of these are table setting; food arrangement; holidays and special occasions; types of peo-

ple, such as laborers, engineers, doctors, college boys; scenes typical of industries, textile mills, steel foundries, power plants; resorts and clubs (not the colored railroad folders but swanky pictures from *Vogue* and *Spur*, the "Ritzy" touch, as we say); actual pictures of the Casino at Newport, or the golf links at Ashville; merchandise arrangement (how to display shoes or collars or hats); types of layouts (white space, large type, lots of copy, single column, small space, stunt treatment).

We find it very important to keep a classified file of current advertisements. This bulk of clippings varies with the amount of advertising on various classes of goods. For instance, last year's statistics covering magazine advertising show that the largest class of advertising is on:

Automobiles and accessories, \$14,000,000
Food, \$12,000,000
Toilet goods, \$10,000,000
Clothes, etc., \$8,000,000

We clip everything to build up these files—lots of tradepapers for industrial scenes, but the magazines we specialize on are *Vogue*, *Vanity Fair*, *Spur*, *Town and Country*, *Fashions of the Hour*, *Charm*, *Modes and Manners*, *House and Garden*, *Travel News*, and women's magazines.

For samples of artists' work the men in our studio think they are sure of seeing the best illustrators if they follow regularly the *Saturday Evening Post* (advertisement pages), *Cosmopolitan*, and *Hearst's* (any of the Hearst publications). The magazines that are most necessary for artists are, strangely enough, not *International Studio*, *Pencil Point*, and such so-called craft magazines, but foreign poster magazines, *Printing Art*, *Western Advertising*, *Poster*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Town and Country*, and those mentioned before as important for clipping.

We find it pays to solicit booklets that are announced in these various art magazines and also the attractive recipe booklets, style folders, baby books, etc.

I have been asked to specify the books which we find most useful, but I regret to state that the books are of least inter-

est in our office. The Price book of posters, Parson's Advertising arrangement, etc., are used very little while the only books in demand are things on design (Speltz & Meyers Handbook), lettering (Goudy Alphabet and elements of lettering, Stevens and Brown); foreign poster work, type faces and individual artists' work such as Brangwyn, Rackham, Pyle and Jules Guerin.

Advertising is such an up-to-the-minute business that today's ideas and accomplishments are of the utmost importance. Private librarians have the advantage over a public library or museum because they clip magazines as they come into the office. You librarians must keep these magazines for binding. You must mount

your clippings and must index them and in all ways keep an orderly file while ours is built entirely for rush requests and we do not grieve over marks and tears and the occasional loss of material. I cannot emphasize too strongly the value to commercial artists of this current, fugitive material; and, in closing, I would urge as many of you as can to enter additional subscriptions to the *Saturday Evening Post* and the other leading advertising mediums, and to get the advice of some of your close friends among the commercial artists as to what classifications they would like to have you build up and then clip indiscriminately and organize that material for the instant use of commercial artists. Their gratitude would be unbounded.

In the Letter Box

According to the D. C.

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The following little incident occurred in our library the other day, and its telling may interest other librarians who find the public misunderstanding their library posters no matter how simply they may be worded.

Our "What to Read Table" contains this month a collection of books of humor, above which is a poster giving the following information:

Canadian humor	819.7
English humor	827
American humor	817

The other morning one of our public, after studying the poster for some time, came to the desk and said: "How did you obtain those per cents? I thought Americans had the greatest sense of humor."

EARL W. BROWNING

Hamilton, Ontario

Librarian

Municipal Appreciation

The public press having given considerable attention to a speech by Mayor Victor King of Camden, N. J., in which

he recommended an inscription for libraries, a note from W. H. Ketler, librarian of the Free public library of that city, gives the facts in regard to the matter.

Mr Ketler says:

During his speech, formally opening our Fairview branch, on the night of April 6, Mayor Victor King, of this city, said he would like to see over the doorway of every free library the inscription:

HOPE, LEARN AND ACHIEVE
ALL YE WHO ENTER HERE

Inasmuch as he is an original sort of person, with his own way of thinking out municipal problems, the sentiment was undoubtedly his own, and one of many striking sentiments coming at "white heat" in the course of his public speeches. He is intensely interested in our libraries, watches our work, and gives us all we ask for—as far as the appropriation will permit. As a country schoolmaster, in Pennsylvania, some years ago, he found books hard to get, in sufficient numbers, and hence, no doubt, his enthusiasm now for "free public libraries."

Incidentally, his coming to this city is, beyond doubt, the greatest event in our history, for seeing the strategic position of Camden on the map, he has visioned a "Greater Camden" and—with his force of character—is bringing it nearer and nearer to realization.

New Editions of Children's Books

The following children's books are to be reissued. This is in response to the expressed wishes of librarians and it is hoped that the demand may be sufficient to justify the publishers in their decision to reprint.

- French. *Heroes of Iceland*. Little. (Available in September)
 Pollard. *Stories from old English romance*. Stokes. (May be ordered in June)
 Steedman. *When they were children*. Nelson. (Probably available in January, '26)
 Wilmot-Buxton. *Stories from old French romance*. Stokes. (May be ordered in June)
 Moses. *Charles Dickens and his girl heroines*. Appleton. (Available last of June)

Decisions regarding other out-of-print books will be announced later.

Much interest has been expressed in the possibility of obtaining duplicate sets of illustrations and the Committee on the production of children's books takes pleasure in announcing that the David McKay Company will supply plates from a number of their publications at one dollar a set. A few of the titles are quoted here but for a complete list, application should be made to the publisher.

- Famous Colonial houses, illus. by James Preston
 Heidi, illus. by Jessie Willcox Smith
 At the back of the North wind, illus. by Jessie Willcox Smith
 The princess and the goblin, illus. by Jessie Willcox Smith
 Robin Hood, illus. by N. C. Wyeth
 Rip Van Winkle, illus. by N. C. Wyeth
 The Red fairy book, illus. by Gustaf Tenggren
 The Blue fairy book, illus. by Frank Godwin
 Ivanhoe, illus. by Maurice Greiffenhagen

The committee hopes that other sets of illustrations may be made available for library use but arrangements with the publishers have not been completed.

ELVA S. SMITH, chairman
 Committee on production of children's books

Library Police Club

I do solemnly promise that I will not walk on the lawn or terrace of the Sedalia public library and that I will do my best to keep others from doing so.

This pledge, written hurriedly in the early spring, was signed by 150 boys within 48 hours, and within a week practically every boy within a radius of a mile

was the proud owner of an arm band bearing a gold star. The ground was very soft from an unusually heavy snow and on the spur of the moment the "Library Police club" was formed. Each member was to arrest himself and report offenders. Only three badges were forfeited, however, and since the first week after organization, no boys have been seen on the lawn.

JANE MOREY
 Librarian

Public library
 Sedalia, Mo.

A New Library Effort

The Parmly Billings memorial library, Billings, Mont., has been carrying on an interesting and profitable work in handling a specialist library for two churches of the community.

The money for books is contributed by the members of the two denominations, and the books are selected by the rectors of the churches but ordered and prepared for circulation by the library and sent out by the library. These books, all highly specialized religious books, are sent to the ministers of the two denominations in the state, and in the case of one church, they are sent to ministers of Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming, free of charge except for the return postage. The books are loaned for a period of one month.

This gives the underpaid minister who is unable to keep up with the latest publications in his special field an opportunity to keep himself informed in a way otherwise impossible. The amount of time taken for this work at the library is little and permits it to serve in another helpful way. It met with ready response from all ministers in the distant cities and towns.

E. A. G.

A New Library Movement in China

Dr T. C. Tai writes:

A letter from China tells me that a Chinese national library association was formed, June 2, in Peking, China. The board of trustees of the association consists of 15 members, most of them university presidents, cabinet ministers and professors, with four librarians. I was elected chairman of the executive council.

We are sailing for Europe, June 25, after a very enjoyable year in America. . . . My permanent address for the next several years will be Tsing Hua University library, Peking, China.

An Appeal for Cataloging

In view of the apparent tendency of library schools to reduce the number of hours of instruction given to cataloging and classification, the Twin City catalogers' round-table makes the following recommendations:

- 1) That the minimum time for class instruction in a one year course in cataloging and classification shall be four hours a week throughout the year.
- 2) That cataloging forms be taught as a means of expressing the subject matter of actual books.
- 3) That more time be devoted to subject headings, cross-references and the use of L. C. cards.
- 4) That as far as possible the three subjects—cataloging, subject headings and classification—be correlated and the same books be used as problems in all courses.
- 5) That practice work in the catalog department of the library shall be professional rather than clerical.

FLORENCE C. METTLER
Secretary

Correction

An error was made in stating the number of individual borrowers served by the Georgia State library commission during 1924, in the June PUBLIC LIBRARIES, through an inadvertency in elision because of lack of space. The statement was made that a total of 428 personal requests were received, representing 1693v. This represented only one group of borrowers, the club women of Georgia. The total number of requests reaching the commission in 1924 was 4119, including 1301 reference questions, and the books issued through the traveling libraries and individual loans combined was 14,628.

The last line in the article entitled Recent books on history, in the April PUBLIC LIBRARIES, was unfortunately omitted. This was unintentional on the part of the editors and was dropped by the printer in making ready for the press. The line gave credit to the *Bulletin* of the Public library, Berkeley, Cal.

The Protest of a Book-Loving Student

[It seems to me that this is a rather significant thing, coming from a student who objects to the abuse of books. There is so much said about the shortcomings of the students and so very seldom anything about their appreciation of good things, that I shall be happy if you will feel this bit of verse is worth printing in PUBLIC LIBRARIES. F. K. Walter, University librarian.]

Across the years is built a bridge of books,
Linking the old half-forgotten past with the present.

In them is stored the crystallized sweetness of men's souls,

The culmination of wisdom;

In them we breathe another air,

Behold another sun,

Feel wind and storm and tempest,

Understand a far-off brother's heart and mind,

His passions and his hopes;

In them thoughts go splendidly clad

In a pageant of blue and gold.

Wistful, serene, proud and gay,

We gather them all together—

These books that bridge the past;

We build them a house of finest stone and marble

And we call it a Library.

How do we treat a library?

A library was made to be treated reverently,

For the treasure it guards,

For the thought and studying it engenders,

For the friendships it develops,

Friendships with books and men;

For the minds which ripen within its walls,

For the striving and creating spirits it shelters.

How do we treat a library?

Not reverently, not carefully,

But wilfully, wastefully.

Spattering it with ink, scarring it,

Defiling it.

This, the central point of the campus, should glow with beauty,

Should be a perfect reflection

To mirror the breeding and refinement of the students.

A library should mellow with age,

As we fancy the gods on Olympus grow old,

Adding each year a certain dignity,

Adding each year kindly grace

To infuse its halls and rooms.

Scarred marble balustrades,

Ink-blotched floors

Cannot shelter the radiant god of beauty.

Are students vandals,

Destroying what they cannot understand or appreciate?

WINIFRED LYNSEY

University of Minnesota

Monthly—Except August
and September

Public Libraries

216 W. Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

M. E. Ahern, Editor

Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Current single number - - -	35 cents
Five copies to one library - - -	\$12 a year	Foreign subscriptions - - -	\$3.50 a year

By the rules of the banks of Chicago, an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under.

In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or postoffice money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at market prices.

Contributions for current numbers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

In Vacation Time

WITH this number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, a cordial greeting and good wishes for a fine vacation time are extended by its management to its friends. For the next two months, recuperation, harvesting of ideas and preparation for the winter's work will be the order of exercises. Many important events may happen which cannot be chronicled in these pages at the time but will be recorded in effect and place later. The A. L. A. at Seattle is a momentous event and may bring a trail of important consequences but there again, the settling effect of time will probably give a true prospective and make the record more valuable.

Especial thought is sent to those devoted library workers, particularly, who are engaged in summer library schools, whether as instructors or students, in an effort to improve the fiber and results of library service in the various communities throughout the country, and the hope is expressed that unbounded satisfaction may follow the work of both students and teachers. The further hope is expressed

that they will find time to rest, to refresh and to re-create mind, body and soul before beginning the arduous work of the coming year. The teachers who are in the regular school will need it undoubtedly.

A hope that lies beneath the thought of the writer is that some one will have in vacation time a bright practical idea as to how the fiftieth anniversary exhibit is to be financed. The sources of helpfulness which seemed logically to be such, are not very promising but despite that fact, the notion abides for a proper exhibit to be made showing how far the procession of library development in America—Canada, United States and Mexico—has gone since that day of independence and scattered effort in 1876 when the American Library Association was born. If such an idea does sprout, don't smother it, but send it to the committee charged with putting it in force! It will be welcome, one hundred fold.

And so speed well to vacation and return!

A Call for Help

THE disastrous fire which swept the Public library, Birmingham, Ala., in May furnishes occasion for an exercise of that kindness that is more excellent.

After while and one intends
To be kinder to one's friends.

Here's an occasion when after while should not be allowed to run "mile on mile." And so an appeal is made again to those libraries that have somewhere in their confines good usable books which at the present moment require more room and care than their use in their environment warrants. A strong plea is again made for libraries having duplicate collections to extend a helping hand to the stricken library in Birmingham and to send gifts as freely and as fully as possible out of the same. Fire, storm, disaster are likely to strike any moment, anywhere—no library is immune—and surely with all the boasted solidarity of interest and community spirit of which one hears on all sides and on all occasions,

it will not be necessary to more than point out again the situation, to receive the helping hand that tomorrow may be thankfully received in one's own situation.

The Birmingham public library has lost its stock of books. It has plenty of courage, it is proud of substantial opportunities for the future, but at present it lacks the tools to do the tremendous work which it has developed with great care and faithfulness in the years that have gone. Here's a chance as worthy as any that has ever come before the American library world to do a neighborly act—nothing burdensome—only to give what is worthwhile and for which the library itself has no immediate need. Do it today!

The Public library of Birmingham, Ala., needs books now—next year it will be on its feet and, it is to be hoped, thinking gratefully and helpfully of those who came to its rescue in its hour of need. Let everybody be in the group of those who will be so remembered.

Summer Reading

NOW is the time when everybody, serious and casual reader alike, begins to think of what he will read in vacation days, and librarians are not left out of the count. All during the year, glimpses here and there have brought the idea of wanting to read one thing and another, and another, until by the very confusion of adding up the numbers, one loses count of what was listed.

Listed—that's it—if they were listed ever so carelessly at the time, one can now make a choice of what to read among the entries!

Librarians are not different from other readers in that many times in the midst

of busy days and arduous weeks, when duty reading presents itself, volumes in extent, of solid matter requiring concentration and definite mental exercise, one is apt to say, "I'll read that when vacation comes." And when vacation does come, tired nerves, weary body and sometimes a depressed soul all cry out against the very sight of heavy reading.

It cannot, and one may say at a venture, it ought not to be done. Vacation reading should be something relaxing without enervation, pleasing without dissipation, informing without weariness, interesting without excitement, and altogether, such reading as will leave the

reader with a feeling of kinship with all the good things in the universe.

Above all, summer reading or reading at any time should not be such as will decrease kindliness, interest in or hope for the finer things of life. There are briar patches—one recognizes them but takes them for granted without walking through them to prove anything; there are mirey fields—one acknowledges their existence but seeks his path on the dry highways;

there are poisonous, noxious plants but one does not pin them on his bosom to taint his clothing and haunt his breath, and above all, one does not seek such among which to spend his hours of rest and recreation. These are physical facts. No one attempts to deny them. Are similar facts in relation to spiritual and mental conditions and atmosphere any less actual? One may not say truthfully that they are.

A Peep at Cleveland's New Building

A recent visit to the Public library of Cleveland confirmed the interesting account of its wonders sent to PUBLIC LIBRARIES (See 30:303-305) by Miss Linda A. Eastman, librarian of the Cleveland system. It is a building that grows on one in its beauty, its appropriateness, its numberless devices for conveniences of administration, for the comfort both of the public and of the staff. In this latter, it shows plainly the feminine idea of arrangement.

While the plans were well under way before the death of the late lamented Mr Brett, Miss Eastman was consulted constantly in relation to them and one is well within the truth of the matter in saying hers was the master mind that produced the present building. The cordial *esprit de corps* of the staff, mostly women of great ability, made possible the fine results clearly seen and felt in the new library home.

The architects, selected in competition with leading architects of the country, were Walker and Weeks of Cleveland; the general contractors, Lundoff and Bicknell, are also a local firm, as are the stack makers, the Van Dorn Iron Works Company.

The public rooms, including the general offices, were equipped throughout with new furnishings specifically designed, but much of the old furniture was used for non-public departments and work rooms. All book stacks and wall shelving are

metal, as are all filing cabinets excepting the card files, which are oak cabinets made by Library Bureau.

The decoration of the interior has been done with a restraint and good taste which are very satisfying.

Miss Eastman was recently definitely instructed by her board to remain away from her post for two months from July 1. She will spend the time in Europe.

Alice G. Chandler, since 1894 secretary of the library committee of the Woman's Education association of Massachusetts, has given up her work with traveling libraries, to the great regret of her fellow-workers.

Miss Chandler began her traveling library work when the undertaking was largely an experiment. She supervised and many times actually carried on the process of assembling and sending out books from her home. Her great interest, her courage, her indefatigable efforts and the actual records of what she did are largely the base of the very splendid work in traveling libraries which has been carried on by the Woman's Education association.

In addition to the traveling libraries, Miss Chandler collected and made up into sets, thousands of pictures, and this work she will continue, as she will also the publication of the semi-annual list, *New Books Recommended for Purchase by Small Libraries*.

As It Was in the Beginning George Iles

George Iles holds a place in the history of the American Library Association which is not only unique, but is likely to remain so. Not being a librarian, nor a library trustee, nor representing a business catering to library needs, he joined the association because of his appreciation of the potential power of books for the increase of general information and knowledge and because of his interest in making that power available to society.

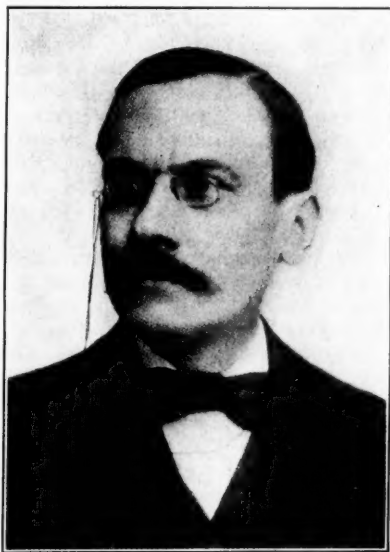
He is and has always been a large creditor rather than a debtor to the library profession, and there are very few individuals to whom it owes so much. The influence of his efforts has permeated the association, but the result, because of his modest, self-effacing personality, is generally credited to the association as a whole rather than to him.

In 1891, Mr Iles was secretary of the Society for Political Education and, with the editorial coöperation of Mr R. R. Bowker, he revised and greatly enlarged the bibliography published by that society. This revision was planned upon the lines of cataloging approved by the American Library Association. It was a subject catalog, listing about 1500 titles divided into 18 groups, most of the titles being followed by short descriptive notes.

Following the bibliography there were listed three reading courses of five books each designated as elementary, intermediate and advanced, and a detailed description of the courses in economic and political science then being offered by 17 American colleges.

In an article written at this period Mr Iles said: "As an editor of an annotated bibliography recently published, I found it necessary to ascertain which books in certain fields were important and to add descriptions or critical notes to the principal titles." It was the lack of definite, authoritative information, concerning individual books, which he found at that time which created his interest in what he afterwards called by that now familiar phrase "the evaluation of books," and through this interest he came in touch with the American Library Association

and its membership. For some years thereafter whenever opportunity offered, he urged and preached the need of authoritative signed book reviews and the need which libraries had for brief notes for catalogs, which would definitely place each vital book in its own field. He believed this need to be greatest in new books of science, industry, art and history.



George Iles, 1852—

In 1891, at the Lakewood conference, he presented his first paper to the American Library Association, The Evaluation of books. A little later he proposed that the association should compile a general catalog of about 10,000 books, each title to be followed by a note written by an authority on the subject.

During the following decade he attended the library conferences and appeared before library schools, advocating such lists and catalogs, and urging students to become specialists in definite fields of literature so that they might prepare authoritative book notes.

It was due to his faith and his intelligent enthusiasm, as well as to his per-

sonal labor and generous contributions of money, that the association was able to publish, or to be interested in the publication of, a number of annotated book lists, which have been of outstanding value to public library work.

In 1895, he published, with Mrs A. H. Leybolt as associate editor, *A List of books for girls and women and their clubs*. Following out his plan, many experts contributed book notes to this list. Two sections of it, *Books relating to painting and associate arts*, by Mr Russell Sturgis, and *Books on music*, contributed by H. E. Krehbiel, were considered of such value that they were afterwards enlarged and published as a *Bibliography of fine arts*. Other similar but smaller lists were published by Mr Iles as a means of illustrating his idea of evaluation.

At the Chautauqua conference in 1898, Mr Iles announced plans for the most ambitious of his bibliographies, and in 1902 there was published the *Guide to American history*. This bibliography was the result of years of devoted labor freely offered by Mr J. N. Larned, its editor, and embodied book notes written by some 40 carefully selected critics, each of whom was an authority in some field of history. For this bibliography alone, Mr Iles contributed to the American Library Association \$10,000 toward the cost of publication.

Another way in which Mr Iles accomplished much for the cause of public libraries was by writing numerous articles for leading popular periodicals concerning their influence upon social life and their part in the education of people—an excellent form of publicity which has been rather neglected by the association.

An example of his foresight is that of his proposing as early as 1903, in a paper read at the Niagara Falls conference, the raising of a fund of a million dollars for a building to house the headquarters of the American Library Association.

Mr Iles is a life member of the association and has served on the publishing board and on the council. He is also a member of the Library Institute.

We have noted only his efforts to promote the work of public libraries to encourage good reading, which, as important as they have been to us, were but an aside in his life as a business man, author and journalist. As early as 1887, he received a testimonial from his fellow citizens of Montreal "For his many acts of public usefulness." The American Library Association has been most fortunate in having attracted his attention and benefiting so greatly by the time, labor and the large gifts which he has devoted to its cause.

The members of the association who enjoy his friendship still look forward to more of the "piazza conferences" to which Mr Iles' wide reading, broad acquaintance and gift of narration add so much.

Public library WALTER L. BROWN
Buffalo, N. Y. Librarian

.....

A personal note regarding Mr Iles by one who has been the recipient of much unheralded, unostentatious kindness at his hands is in place in speaking of his great contribution to bibliographic effort in the library world.

Mr Iles is by nature a shy man in the sense that he dislikes most heartily to stand in the spot light under any circumstance. In a congenial, small group when he feels he is regarded as one of a company of friendly persons unconscious of themselves, he is an addition in wit and wisdom, in sparkle and appreciation. In the far away days when he seemingly enjoyed himself making it possible to render book service more valuable, when he sensed a disposition to lionize him or to bring him to public notice, he immediately shrank within an impenetrable shell of reserve, and if one emboldened by a desire to render honor where one thought honor due, one was apt to feel a keen dart of displeasure or a sharp rasp of impatience from the otherwise unresponsive dark figure one approached.

Yet, time and again, Mr Iles gave generously to a seemingly weak effort if he saw a worthy motive behind it. Just the

bit that was needed was slipped cautiously, with the whispered admonition, "It is a secret!"

Mr Iles lives in his New York apartment and has seldom mingled with the busy crowd for the past fifteen years—a scholar enjoying the benignity of learning, a reader who enjoys always the story of success in any line, however practical, and a writer who can tell his stories so they reach those for whom he tells them. He lives the life of a recluse, in these later years, bearing his own burdens without claiming anything from the world, occasionally giving a clear note of warning or advice in the daily press but still keeping himself unseen, his words known only to those who recognize his pungent style of expression.

Some of Mr Iles' books which have been and are still popular are: *Flame*, *electricity and the camera*; *Inventors at work*; *Leading American inventors*; *The Liquor question in politics*, and *Questions for debating in politics and economics*. Mr Iles also edited *Little Masterpieces of Science* and *Little Masterpieces of Autobiography*.

The Lure of Collecting

- Burgess, F. W. Chats on old coins
 Camehl, A. W. Blue-china book
 Carrick, A. V. Collector's luck in France
 Dyer, W. A. Lure of the antique
 Dexter, G. B. Lure of amateur collecting
 Ficke, A. D. Chats on Japanese prints
 Hubbard, E. H. On making and collecting etchings
 Johnson, S. C. Stamp collector
 Keppel, F. Golden age of engraving
 Lewer, H. W. China collector
 Marquet de Vasselot, J. J. Chinese ceramics
 Masse, H. Pewter collector
 Newton, A. E. Amenities of book collecting
 Percival, M. Glass collector
 Robie, V. By-paths in collecting
 Shackleton, R. Charm of the antique
 Stewart, B. Japanese color-prints
 Taussig, C. W. Book of hobbies, or, A guide to happiness
 Teall, G. C. Pleasures of collecting
 Vachell, H. A. Quinney's adventures
 Van Loo, C. O. Collector's whatnot
 Williamson, G. C. Amateur collector; everybody's book on collecting
 —*Bulletin, Public library, Berkeley, Cal.*

A Librarian's Year in Norway

This has been a longer silence that I had expected when I wrote you last summer for advice regarding my plan of study for this year. But the reason is that my studies took a slightly different turn from the expected one, so I have been doing rather little on strictly library lines. Possibly, however, you may be interested in knowing what I have been doing.

It seemed a more fruitful field to devote myself to Norwegian literature, particularly as there are interesting developments in that direction in Norway at the present time. Of the older writers I have been studying particularly Björnsterne Björnson, but have devoted about half my time to the present-day writers. I have a plan under way to translate a selection of Björnson's letters, but as it is a little doubtful that any American publisher will venture to bring it out, I am saying little about it. He was a copious and interesting letter-writer, a contrast in that respect to his contemporary, Henrik Ibsen, who wrote few letters and revealed little of himself in them.

Knut Hamsun is acknowledged the greatest of living Norwegian writers, but this has become a sort of axiom, and so he is simply taken for granted, and is little discussed. It won't be long before he will take his place with the classics, together with Ibsen and Björnson. Hans Kinck is perhaps the most brilliant intellect among Norwegian authors today, but his uncompromising attitude toward the established order of things, has prevented him from reaching any considerable circle of readers. His best novel, *Ungt Folk* (A young people), was republished this year, 32 years after its original appearance, with average success. Possibly this means that he is coming into his own now. Barent Ten Eyck, a Princeton man, also a fellow of the Foundation, who has been with me since I left New York, is working on a translation of *Ungt Folk*. It is an excellent book but will never have the success of some of Hamsun and Bojer in America.

Bojer's last book, *Vor egen stamme* (Our own stock), is his second best;

Last of the Vikings still stands at the top. But *Vor egen stamme* has more interest for Americans because it is the saga of Norwegian emigration to America. This is the type of thing that Bojer does extremely well, where he describes a march of events, and where the characters are only incidental. It would look like presumption for Bojer to attempt a milieu story in America, since he has spent only about three months there, but before condemning one should remember that he is writing about his own countrymen, and their reactions in a state of transplantation. There are inaccuracies in the work, but they are of minor significance: I think he has caught the spirit of the movement very well, indeed. I was quite pleased with it, and wrote a review of it which was published in the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post* (one of the March issues). The English translation by Jessie Muir is to be published by *Century*; perhaps it is already off the press.

Sigrid Undset first came into prominence in Norway and elsewhere by the three volume series, *Kristin Lavransdatter*. Before that, her novel, *Jenny*, was the only one to attract especial attention. I am now reading the last volume of *Kristin*: it is a powerful work and a convincing study, but I wish there were some means of limiting an author's expansion of a subject. Particularly in these days when the demand and necessity is for brevity. I have noticed on the open shelves of the public library here that there are always a great many copies of v.3 of *Kristin*, a few of v.2, but never any of v.1.

Olav Duun has come into prominence during the past two years, but he, too, has a series novel, *Juvingingar*. Most people who have read the first, say it is wonderful, and take the others for granted. He writes in *lands-maal*, as Arne Garborg did, and likewise limits his public considerably. He has been translated into Swedish with great success, and has already been spoken of as a possibility for the Nobel prize.

Johan Falkberget is among the most popular of the new men. He knows how

to tell a story briefly and well, and has an exceptional sense for the dramatic. His vogue is due in part to the attraction of the exotic, I think; he writes of the mountain Finns, a strange people with strange customs, but because he knows and understands them so well, he makes his narratives convincing. Most of his novels are from the Røros district near Trondhjem, where his home is. He has been in the city recently, so I have met and talked with him a number of times. He is a rather young man, lean and gentle-looking, not the type to correspond to the vigorous and virile characters he writes about. He has not been translated into English yet, but undoubtedly will be before very long.

At the university, I have been following the lectures of Prof Francis Bull on modern Norwegian literature, and have been a member of a Russian class meeting three times a week (two of grammar and one of Tolstoi translation). I had begun studying Russian last year at the University of California and felt it would be economy to continue the good work this year. Just at present I am trying to get a pass to Leningrad and Moskva; if it goes through I want to spend some time there before I return home. I have a sufficient command of the language now so I would get some benefit from a visit, and it is doubtful how soon I may be so near the Russian border again. The Soviet representative here would not promise anything, but has forwarded my application to Moskva and will let me know in a couple of weeks.

Among the extra-curricular activities which have interested me most is the theater. They are doing excellent work in theatrical production here although they have no great dramatists to take the place of Ibsen and Björnson. The principal success of the year has been *Anna Pedersdotter* by Wiers-Jenssen, an historical tragedy from the time when women were burned for witchcraft. It was first produced about 15 years ago, and this year was played for full houses through almost three months. Johanne Dybwad, in the title role, gave a restrained but convincing interpretation of

the woman who was accused of being a witch until finally she began to believe it herself. Another actor whom I won't forget is Ingolf Schanche in Hamlet. Unfortunately, I can't compare him to Barrymore, but Hampden beside him is pale and lifeless. He makes Hamlet a real, living personality, likeable, attractive, and in no sense depressive. I saw this with Prof Collin (professor of English), himself a student of Shakespeare, and so my enjoyment of the play was heightened by his observations. Just at present we are having a Swedish guest, Gösta Ekman, who is playing in *The Grave* under the triumphal arch, a French play of the type of *What price glory*. Of other good plays I have seen, I will only mention *Harriet Bosse* (Swedish) in Strindberg's *Paask* (Easter), and Bodil Ipsen (Danish) in *Et Dukkehjem* (A doll's house).

Regarding libraries: Last fall, I visited the Bergen public library, which I liked very much. Victor Smith succeeded Arne Kildal there. They have a fine looking building, apparently sufficient room, and the entire impression is of the average-sized American public library. I was interested in seeing the very attractive book-lists they put out; they appear quarterly and are fine examples of good printing and make-up generally. In Oslo, the public library (*Deichmannske Bibliotek*) is seriously handicapped by lack of space, and the collection has had to be rather inconveniently divided. On the other hand, one of the branches (*Grünerlokken*), where Smith was formerly librarian, has a fine new building and is up-to-date in every respect. It is a joy to visit that, and I am frequently there. Before I leave, I am going to make a systematic study of the special library development in Oslo.

When I return, I shall be interested in a position where I could develop or organize something, i.e., head of an order department in a large library, librarian of a business or financial library, librarian of a progressive college library. My address is care of American-Scandinavian Foundation, 25 W. 45th St., New York City.

RUDOLPH H. GJELSNESS

Reading and Industrialism¹

Stewart Scrimshaw, manager of Industrial relations, Kearney and Trecker Corporation, speaking on Social and cultural reading, said:

The value of self-improvement has been minimized in America because we have had such wonderful facilities for formal education. There is a feeling that no one can know anything about a subject unless he has had a course in college.

We have put in America a tremendous amount of emphasis on economic matters, the earning power gained from education. I feel that not enough emphasis is placed on education for social and individual good. In our plants, we ought to make people want what they need. The technical side of training our workmen is pretty well taken care of but the social and cultural side is sadly neglected. It is impossible to define culture but I think that we may say that a man today is not cultured unless he appreciates something of the great forces of his own day. We have got to interpret life to our men.

Some examples of the forces which an industrial worker today should appreciate are:

- 1) He should understand the first principles of our economic system. He should be provided with something to give him the elementary principles of economics put in simple form, not in form for the college graduate.
- 2) He should know elementary rules of parliamentary law so that he can take part in his social organizations.
- 3) Simple knowledge of jurisprudence, that is what constitution is and what it is for.
- 4) He should know something about psychology. Of course he couldn't get anything out of the ordinary text book on psychology, but a practical knowledge, for instance, of the difference between an objective and a subjective thing, would make for peace in the shop.
- 5) He should know something of the art of public speaking.

In all our striving for technical efficiency we should not forget that after all the end of everything is man, that we should be doing things that will help to make life more worth while. Nothing is gained by keeping people ignorant, keep-

¹Notes on the discussions that occurred at a conference on the reading of workmen held in Milwaukee, Wis., last winter, taken by Helen Burling of the A. L. A. Headquarters staff.
—Editor of P. L.

ing them economic machines. Finally, let us remember that substance is worth more than form and give a chance to the man who wants self-improvement.

C. J. Frennd, apprentice supervisor of the Falk Corporation, speaking on Magazines for obtaining and disseminating a digest of trade news, said in part:

Men in industry are in three classes: the young men or apprentices, the journeymen who are the rank and file of the producers, and the men in supervisory capacities.

The apprentice is not going to read many books. He is working hard at his job from 7 a. m. until 5:30 p. m., with only half an hour for lunch. In the evening he is pretty tired and is driven (that is, he knows that unless he attends school and learns the technical side of his trade, he is never going to succeed) to school two, sometimes three nights a week. Those nights he is given enough assignments to keep him busy the other two or three nights a week. Saturday and Sunday remain and he wants something else besides books, something completely separated from everything that savors of printed matter.

The journeyman is established in his trade. A man must be thoroughly qualified in his trade to make more than a living at it; he does not have the habits of the man who can spend time browsing among books. Magazines are always printing new developments. By the time books come out the material is a number of months old. The journeyman wants something right up to the minute because he must compete with others in his own line of work.

Executives: Very few of them read books as an aid to their work. They read books as a matter of recreation. What they want is something containing good, live information. An industrial executive does not do his reading at any definite time of day. He does it whenever he has a spare minute.

I believe that libraries can do a great deal by stressing to a greater extent the magazines that are on file. Men in industry are often investigating some particular problem. Most of their material

they will find in magazines. The library might: 1) Give publicity to magazines. Call attention to some particular article on an industrial subject by announcing it on bulletin boards. Everyone will not be interested in that particular article but it will suggest magazine articles as a source of information to the one who sees it. 2) Make men in shops realize that the library is the place to secure periodicals as well as books.

Another speaker suggested that a digest of trade news from magazines, posted on bulletin boards in their own shops, would be helpful. The men interested in this in the different shops would often not have time to attend to such digesting properly. Could the library do the same digesting?

Mr Goodsell, educational director, Chicago, North Shore and Electric Railway, regarding reading courses, said:

I have examined a number of reading courses with a great deal of interest. They are fine. The only thing wrong about them is that nobody reads them. There is, however, a field for reading courses in industry.

A great majority of shopmen are not overworked. Many men spend \$50 to \$100 for correspondence courses, the equal of which they could get through libraries in two or three good books.

The requirements of a good reading course are:

1) The courses must be of immediate use. The men want something they can use in the shop tomorrow.

2) They must be attractive. They must compete with the radio and moving picture, things that are very attractive.

3) They must be short. A man sees a list of 10 books and is discouraged. There should be a stopping point not too far away.

4) There should be adequate recognition of what a man has done.

5) The idea of connected courses is a good one.

6) The courses have got to be sold. Nothing else is sold without effort. The average man can't be oversold. Salesmanship has in the past been left out.

7) Need to keep on selling them.

There is a great field for reading courses that are practical and that will appeal. We are dealing with two kinds of people, those who do not read and

those who are reading and who need supervision.

Mr Friedrich, business manager, District No. 10, Machinists, said:

There are two main steps in bringing workmen and libraries together: 1) Arousing of interest in workers; cultivating of taste for reading; 2) making libraries more accessible to them.

Meetings of workers in voluntary groups should be followed up and addressed from time to time by someone in libraries. A great many workmen are not reading because they don't know what to read. Reading should not necessarily be along trade lines. My contact with workers has shown me that all of them are willing to improve themselves if they are not put to too much trouble doing it. It would be possible to get out lists of books, not merely titles, but also brief statements showing what the books are about. The library has coöperated in the past few months with labor organizations by taking books to meetings. The number is growing. It isn't easy to come to libraries. Get books to people where they congregate. It might be worth while to make lists of books dealing with trade subjects.

Dr Arthur P. Rowland, education director, Milwaukee Electric and Railway Light Company, discussed the machinery whereby the library and workmen can be brought together.

Machinery is not what gets people together as much as does the personal touch. Men and women ought to be encouraged in the kind of reading that relates to the day's work. The large majority of workers are not readers because they can't read, that is, they have not had enough background to be able to grasp things.

How can one get a start in getting such people interested in reading?

1) Carefully pick out the book which suits their capacity and offer the book to them.

2) Get book to foreman, ask him to make review and give a list of men who would be interested in reading the book.

It is very hard to get people to read if the books are too big; also very hard to get people to read because of lack of

books along the right line. The books are usually away over the heads of the people.

Another way to get workmen to read is to suggest a chapter in a book. Instructors in classes are in a position to suggest supplementary reading material. Instructors should go with readers to the library and help in selection. Never give them *just anything*.

A workman is one who works and that does not imply that he does not know how to think. He may use both hands and head.

Canvass showed a very general interest in the library, a desire to use it more but a lack of information on the resources and availability.

Books are reported as a small source for reading as compared with magazines.

Nearly 50 per cent of those answering gave lack of time as a reason for not doing more reading.

Gleanings from a Library Conference

The following are one librarian's collection of interesting facts, epigrams or striking statements gathered at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the New Jersey library association and Pennsylvania library club at Atlantic City, March 27-28.

Judge Harold E. Pickersgill, collector and printer, on New Jerseyana.

Three of the four great points in Washington's career are places in New Jersey, namely Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth (Yorktown is the fourth).

Books of local history, their reading, their buying and their owning, give one the greatest pleasure and the surest refreshment.

The first liquor agitation in this country was settled with the help of the New Jersey militia sent into Pennsylvania. This was the so called Whiskey rebellion of 1794.

The first national ticket of the Republican party, 1856, contained the name of a Jerseyman, William L. Dayton, candidate for vice-president.

The first negro to vote under the amendment to the Constitution after the Civil war was a New Jersey negro of Perth Amboy. The second, too, was from Princeton.

Halliday R. Jackson, school superintendent, on Bringing boys and girls and books together.

Bringing boys and girls and books together is the crux of the whole educational problem.

The acrostic of children's reading spells
C ourage is bred in children from reading
such books as the lives of Jacob Riis or
Booker T. Washington

H onor from such as the Barbour stories
A spiration from the life of Francis Willard
R esolution from the life of Roosevelt
A rdour from the life of Edison. Similarly
C ourtesy
T olerance
E ndurance
R everence

Padraic Colum, Irish poet, on Poetry.

The difference between poetry and verse is that all poetry is good, whereas verse may be good or bad.

Civilizations are but shadows of the world's poetry.

The business of poetry, and of all art in fact, is to create new visions, to make men's souls worth saving (not to save souls), to nourish our imagination.

The future of America depends on how much imagination can be released, through education and will.

Chalmers Hadley, librarian of Cincinnati, on Quality versus quantity.

Statistics show only the outward appearance and not the inward spirit.

Statistics are either a dread or a wantonly accepted proof of values. They are altogether unfair.

What libraries need is not increased quantity as shown by statistics but increased quality as shown by better service and better reading.

The present consumption of literary rubbish is undermining public health.

Books today are too often mere grave-stones marking the last attempt at a feeble effort to think.

The success or failure of a library is 75 per cent due to its librarian.

A rut is defined as "a grave open at both ends."

Rules are for general guidance and not for meeting emergencies.

Quality in library work calls for quality in library workers.

Library work may become a profession, an art, a business, a recreation or merely a means of livelihood, depending on who does it and how it is done.

Professor Arthur Hobson Quinn on American drama, past and present.

American plays of the period of 1860 to 1890 are practically unavailable today except in manuscript form. Now all worthwhile plays are sure to be printed.

Eugene O'Neill is the most original genius in American drama today.

Continental drama is over-rated and comparisons with American drama are usually unfair to the latter.

The novel, *Main street*, is the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the Prophet.

John Cowper Powys, author and lecturer, on The Ten best books.

Choosing best books may be facetious, pedantic, or—bloody. It is a matter of taste—the vanity of taste, to prove whose is more exclusive.

Best books may seem dull at first, but only at first.

The truly best books should alter one's life, should reconcile one with life, or save one from a life that is otherwise unbearable.

Books give a cerebral release.

The ten best books:

Genesis (because of the heightening of human life).

Gospel according to St. Mark.

The Iliad of Homer, translated by Butcher, Leaf and Lang (because of the beautiful acceptance of existence).

Dante, literal translation of Charles E. Norton. Shakespeare.

Goethe's Faust, translated by Bayard Taylor.

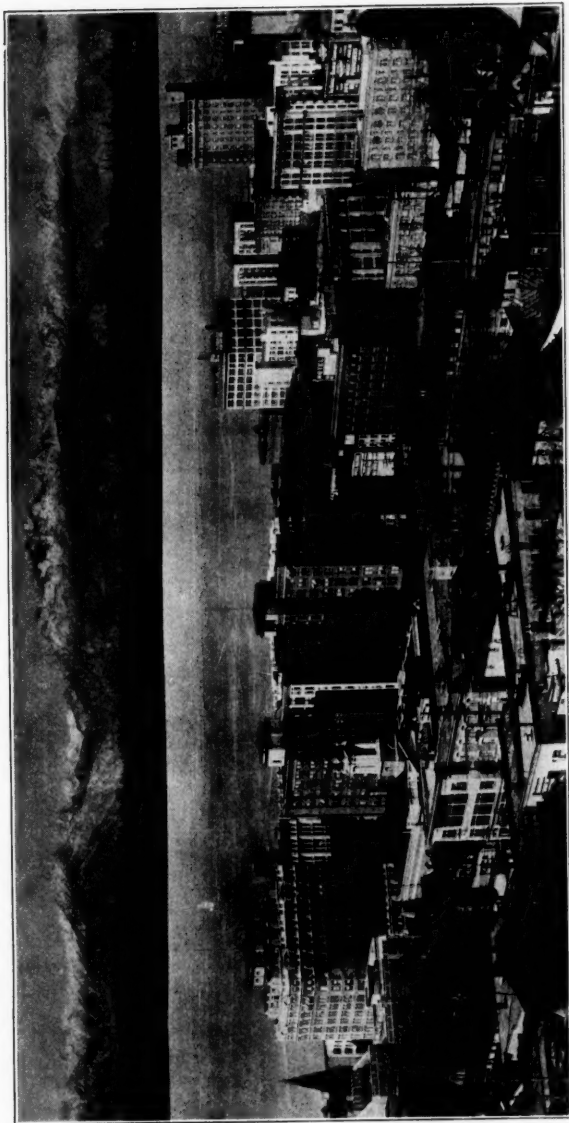
Keats (because of his supernatural touch with the beautiful).

Dostoevsky, translated by Constance Garnett.

Marius the Epicurean by Walter Pater (because it is a preëminent work of criticism, perfect in style).

Marcel Proust's Works in four volumes (because they show a great modern imagination and discover in a book the ideals of the human race).

This list lacks a Latin book in spite of the fact that Latin is the most beautiful of all languages, because Dante is greater than all the ancient Latin authors.



Business section of Seattle with Puget sound and Olympic mountains to the west

American Library Association Membership

There have been 600 new members added to the A. L. A. since January, 1925. The total membership is now 6655, which leaves quite a distance to be covered before reaching "10,000 members of A. L. A. by 1926."

Travel notes

Every person should purchase his own round-trip summer excursion ticket, specifying route going and coming.

Plans for post-conference trips seem to be in competition as to which can offer the most attractive features in the greatest number.

The small red rose worn by the Seattle members of the A. L. A. will signify to the guests, "I am glad you are here. What may I do for you?"

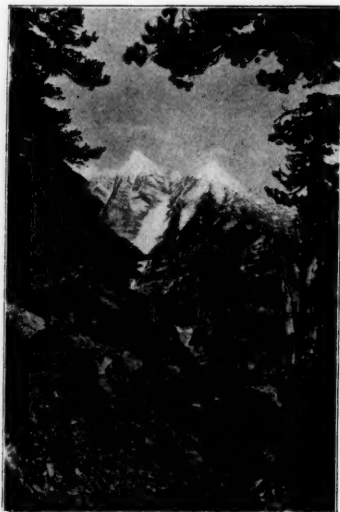
R. E. Dooley is the new distributing officer at A. L. A. headquarters. Mr Hennessy is not far away.

The *A. L. A. Bulletin* for May contains a most interesting schedule of salary statistics for junior and senior high-school libraries, 1924-25, compiled by the A. L. A. committee on salaries. The schedule gives statistics for 42 cities, covering number of librarians, minimum and maximum salaries for librarians, professional assistants, non-professional assistants, total salaries, salaries paid by the public library, salaries paid by the school board, and school enrollment, minimum and maximum.

The minimum salary in New York City is \$1500, the maximum, \$2700. The highest total salary is paid in Cleveland, \$58,648; the highest enrollment is in New York City, 7416.

On account of unequal conditions and unequal factors in the problems, it is rather difficult to draw definite conclusions except that "progress do move."

At the recent meeting of the Oklahoma library association, pride was expressed in the place early members of that association have achieved in the national library movement. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., L. L. Dickerson, director of the Adult Education move-



A view of Mt. Ranier

ment through the library, and M. J. Ferguson, state librarian of California and demonstrator of state supervision of library service for the League of library commission, were particularly named.

The American Institute of Architects has awarded a medal to Tilton and Githens, associated architects for the Public library, Wilmington, Del. Mr Tilton is a member of the A. L. A. and a man who, personally and professionally, holds the high esteem of his fellow-members in that association. They will rejoice at this recognition of his ability, which has been expended most generously in behalf of good library buildings throughout the country.

In an interesting report issued by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial (1924), a note of interest to library circles is the gift of \$52,500 for assisting in filling gaps in books and periodicals in German university libraries. Through the American Library Association, "funds were made available for the university libraries of various countries where depreciated currencies had resulted in inability to secure foreign books and periodicals."

Library Legislation

Florida

A library bill sponsored by the Florida library association has become a law in that state. The bill provides for the establishment of a state library by a library commission which shall be appointed by the governor of the state. The State library will care for the state publications and exchanges and its librarian, who shall be trained and experienced in modern library methods, shall care for the state library development and assist in building a system of state supervision of library service for the state of Florida. The appropriation for the first biennial is \$12,000, but this is to be increased as the work proceeds and further plans develop.

The State library association, under the leadership of Mrs Anne Van Ness Brown, its president, was indefatigable in urging the measure and prevented several political moves which would have been disastrous to good library service.

Oklahoma

A bill passed by the Oklahoma legislature last spring has been signed by the governor of the state and is now a law. It is an act regulating libraries and providing for an examination and issuance of certificates to librarians, and making other and further regulations with reference thereto.

Section 2 provides that the Oklahoma library commission shall constitute a board of library examiners who shall act without pay and who shall issue librarians' certificates under rules and regulations to be promulgated by the board.

Section 3 provides that a temporary certificate may be issued to a librarian upon written application of a library board who wishes the service of the librarian at once. This certificate shall not be renewed or extended. Librarians now acting will be entitled to receive a certificate in accordance with positions now held without an examination, and such certificate so issued shall be a life certificate.

The appropriation for the State library commission was increased, the yearly amount for the next two years being \$22,525.

Open Night

As a means of getting more people into the library and rendering better service, the Public library, Woburn, Mass., has held two "open nights," a month apart, in April and May. The first evening's program was designed especially to appeal to teachers. The librarian, W. D. Goddard, gave his lantern recital of Coleridge's *Ancient mariner*, illustrated with pictures from Doré and Gerald Massey, and exhibited various reading courses and lists through which the library can co-operate with the schools.

On the second evening, planned especially for the foreign born, the librarian, who was himself born in China of missionary parents, exhibited his Chinese curios and pictures, with an informal talk on China as I remember it. This was supplemented with victrola selections in Chinese, Greek, Italian and Polish, the latter being brought in by a Polish girl in the senior class in the Woburn high-school. The Greek national hymn called forth some remarks from one of the Greek patrons present, and the Chinese records were most interestingly commented on by a Chinese student, a graduate of Rensselaer polytechnic institute, who is doing practical work in the Woburn machine works, C. Y. Lin.

A number of new Greek and Italian books had just been added to the shelves in the Foreign literature alcove, among which was the large size *Pinocchio* with delightful illustrations in color by Attilio Mussino; also half a dozen paper-covered Italian songs for children, which will go on the Mothers' shelf and be given out to girls who can play the piano. These two experimental evenings were unanimously voted a success and more are promised for next season.

Book Party

The sixteenth annual Journalism week at the University of Missouri, Columbia, closed, May 8, with the usual banquet, which this year took the form of a book banquet. Books in rows and collections, posters, etc., decorated the room, and behind the speakers' table was a portrait of

Walt Whitman backed by mountains and valleys, with a quotation from Whitman printed in the lower margin. This was designed and executed by Will H. Collins, reference librarian of the University of Missouri. Favors were collections of books fastened together with a book strap and presented to each of the 300 guests by the publishers, a list of whom was given in the banquet menu book. At the plates were the book-banquet booklet, also designed and arranged by Mr Collins, and book cards reduced from posters furnished by the National Association of Book Publishers, a ruled card for the name of the guest and his list of 10 favorite books.

The speakers were Herbert Quick, author, Berkley Springs, W. Va.; Llewellyn Jones, literary editor, Chicago *Evening Post*, and James T. Williams, Jr., editor, Boston *American*.

Mr Quick said: "We may part with statutes, we may part with paintings, we may part with all the arts with far less loss than we may part with books. There are many competing agencies but none can take the place of books. The book is nothing in itself, but is as a box and must be opened to secure the contents."

Mr Jones gave an excellent address on books and culture. He said "books are tools to help you and thru them, you get really into life."

Mr Williams spoke on the opportunity of journalists and leadership which has an indirect bearing on books.

Dr Walter Williams, dean of the School of journalism, toastmaster, concluded the program by a short talk in which he pointed out two things which will endure—religion and literature. The microphone, radio broadcasting and everything else made by the hands of man will pass but spiritual values will persist.

A criticism of metropolitan popular taste in art and letters is answered by the number of persons which the New York public library announces attended four of the library's exhibits of rare and original manuscripts and drawings. The total number of visitors was 170,000.

International Meeting

The Academy of International law will be held at The Hague, July 13-September 4. The Academy "is constituted as a center of higher studies in international law, public and private, and cognate sciences, in order to facilitate a thorough and impartial examination of questions bearing on international juridical relations." The most competent men of the various states are invited to teach, through regular courses and lectures or in seminaries. The teaching is given in French exclusively but is free from any national bias.

Persons wishing to follow the courses at the Academy have only to send to the secretary of the Managing board at The Hague an application for admission, mentioning names and surname, nationality, occupation and address. No fees will be charged either for attendance at courses, lectures and seminaries or for access to the great library of the Palace of peace, which is thrown open to the Academy students.

Librarians will find here much of interest both in material and opportunity. Historically the meeting is important.

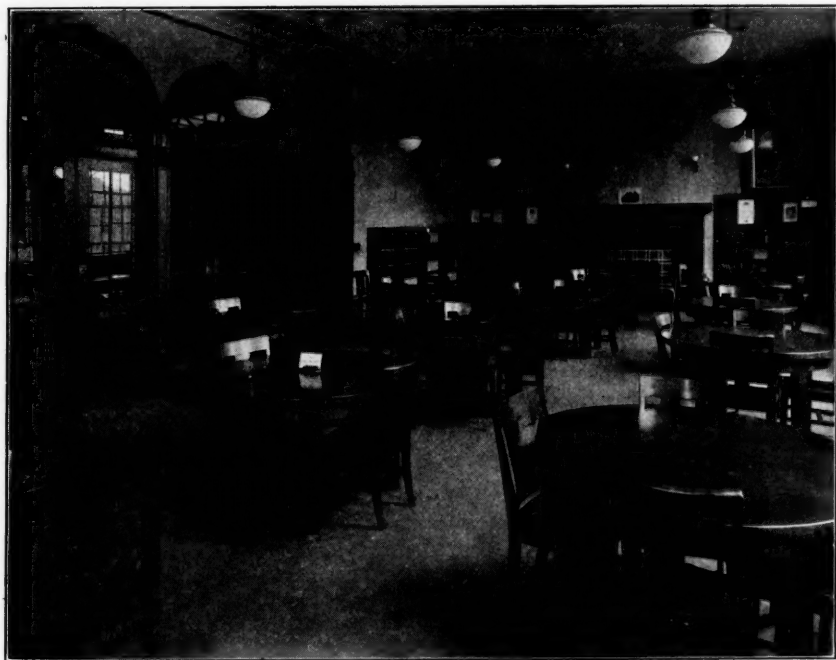
Further information may be obtained from the office of the Academy of International law, Palace of peace, The Hague.

Recent Books for Anglers

Trout-fishing for the beginner. Clapham
Fishing, tackle and kits. Cook
Goin' fishin'. Cook
Tragic fishing moments. Dilg
Adventures with rod and harpoon along the Florida Keys. Endicott
Adventures in angling. Heilner
Book of the black bass. Henshall
Fishing with a boy. Hulit
The salt water angler. Hulit
Battles with giant fish. Mitchell-Hedges
Salmon and trout. Sage
Practical bait casting. St. John
Practical fly fishing. St. John
Way of a trout with a fly. Skues
Book of the pike. Smith
Casting tackle and methods. Smith
Trout lore. Smith

—City Library Bulletin, June, 1925,
Springfield, Mass.

A woman isn't necessarily a jewel because she is set in her ways. Neither is she a Venus because she has an off-hand manner.



Children's room, Pavonia branch library, Jersey City, N. J.

Pavonia branch, the new building in the Free Public Library system, Jersey City, N. J., built at a cost of \$175,000, was dedicated May 18. The wonderfully well arranged and equipped children's room bids fair to be the center of attraction in the building.

The new branch building is of fire-proof construction throughout; the floors and woodwork are of oak. There is at present capacity for about 10,000 volumes and this can be doubled without altering the arrangement of the delivery room. There are book stacks of the open-shelf type in the rear of the delivery room, and there is shelving also in the reading, reference and children's rooms. On the left of the delivery room is the reading room where are to be found periodicals and newspapers and a good collection of books for ready reference. The children's room is on the opposite side of the building, overlooking Hamilton Park.

The room is 46 by 25 feet, light and airy and has reading space to accommodate 60 readers.

On the second floor is an exhibition room fitted with museum cases. The walls are hung with drapery in such a way as to provide suitable background for paintings and prints. On this floor also are the reference room, of the same size as the children's room, the staff rooms, including lunch and rest rooms. The rest room contains a fire place and is pleasingly and comfortably furnished.

An auditorium seating nearly 200 is in the basement, with a front entrance and a rear exit to be used if necessary.

Pavonia branch now contains about 9000 volumes and new books are being added daily. The circulation of books for home reading in 1924 was 94,893, and 8882v. were used in the building. The number of persons using the reading and reference rooms reached 45,459.

Illinois Library Association Meeting at Rockford, October 14-16

The Illinois library association will hold its conference this year at Rockford, October 14-16. Jane P. Hubbell and other members of the local committee are already planning for the pleasure and comfort of the delegates and the stay in Rockford will without question be a pleasant one.

The program is already taking shape, although not yet fully completed. The first general session will be a business meeting on Wednesday afternoon, October 14. At the close of this session, the local committee will provide entertainment. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, Boston public library, and next year's president of the A. L. A., will give an address, Wednesday night. After the address, there will be an informal social hour to meet Mr Belden.

Thursday morning will be devoted to various group meetings.

The trustees will meet under the chairmanship of Spencer Ewing, president of the Bloomington board, and will discuss Relations of trustees to the public, Relations of trustees to the city council, and Relations of the trustees to the librarian.

The College and Reference section, under the chairmanship of Winifred Ver Nooy, University of Chicago, will consider some of the following topics: New government documents of use in the smaller reference collection; New reference books of the year; The smaller library and the A. L. A. reading courses; What the reference librarian should read. It is also hoped that Isabella M. Cooper can be present to tell about the A. L. A. catalog of 1926.

The Lending section, under the leadership of Effie Lansden, Cairo, and the Children's section, under the chairmanship of Agatha Shea, Chicago public library, will also hold meetings at that time. Programs are being arranged.

In the afternoon, there will be a general session, one feature of which will be a paper by Ida F. Wright, Evanston, on the work of coordinating the library with other civic and social organizations. Other plans for this session are still in the

formative stage. It is expected also that the Committee on revision of the constitution, F. W. Schenk, chairman, will be prepared to report.

An address by Prof Franklyn B. Snyder, Northwestern university, on What is a good novel? will be given Thursday evening. Prof Snyder is a favorite and a pleasant hour is promised.

Plans for the Friday meeting are not yet completed but will include some business, some committee reports, election of officers, and one or two addresses.

It has been many years since the Illinois library association held a conference at Rockford. It is a beautiful city, and Miss Hubbell and the other local people are going to give us a good time. We should have one of the largest as well as one of the best meetings in the history of the state association. Make your plans right now, trustees, librarians and library assistants, to attend and be a part of it.—G. B. U.

Tri-State Conference

A tri-state conference of the state library associations of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana will be held at Fort Wayne, Ind., October 20-23. It bids fair to be one of the most inspiring library meetings ever held in this section of the country.

Fort Wayne, one of the oldest and most interesting cities from a historic point of view in Indiana, has adequate facilities to care for the more than 700 library visitors who are expected to be present at this conference. The city is easy of access from all points in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, since six important steam roads, five interurban electric lines and fifteen motor bus lines give excellent transportation service. The Public library with its branches, its school libraries and its Allen County library service, offers many features of special interest to librarians. Anthony hotel will be conference headquarters and Hotel Keenan, two blocks away, under the same management, will take care of the overflow. Both of these hotels, the Moose auditorium, where the general sessions of the conference will assemble, the Public library and other public buildings where sectional meetings will be held, are all conveniently located within a radius of two blocks.

The program committee, the personnel of which is the presidents of the four associations, Lewis J. Bailey, Michigan; Anna M. Tarr, Ohio; Carrie E. Scott, Indiana, and Evelyn Craig, Indiana Library Trustees association, is planning to present a program built around the theme, The quality values of library service, which will be rich in practical suggestions especially for librarians of small libraries. At each round-table and general session, will be inspirational speakers of national reputation, including the following: Glenn Frank, former editor of *The Century* and recently appointed president of the University of Wisconsin; Charles F. D. Belden, director, Boston public library and president of the A. L. A.; Dr William S. Learned of the Carnegie Foundation for advancement of teaching; Harry A. Franck, noted traveler and author; Frederic G. Melcher, editor, *Publishers' Weekly*; Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian, Milwaukee public library; Chalmers Hadley, librarian, Cincinnati public library; Mary Eileen Ahern, editor, *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*; and Carl H. Milam, secretary, A. L. A.

The round-table leaders are as follows:

Binding and mending—Mary L. Wheelock, Cleveland public library bindery.

Branch libraries—Cecene Ohr, supervisor of branches, Indianapolis public library.

Business and technical libraries—Amy Winslow, head, Technical library, Indianapolis public library.

Catalogers—Sara Schenck, Akron public library, chairman, Western Reserve catalog section, 1925-26.

Children's work—Elizabeth Knapp, head, children's department, Detroit public library.

Circulation—Flora B. Roberts, librarian, Kalamazoo public library.

Colleges and universities—F. L. D. Goodrich, reference librarian, University of Michigan library.

County libraries—Corinne Metz, librarian, Allen County library, Fort Wayne.

Hospital libraries—Sarah Thomas, Michigan state library.

Large libraries—Carl Vitz, librarian, Toledo public library.

Order and accession—Leta Adams, head, order department, Cleveland public library.

Reference—Gentiliska Winterrowd, reference librarian, Youngstown public library.

School libraries—Martha Pritchard, librarian, Board of education, Detroit.

Small libraries—Julia Wright Merrill, Ohio state library.

Trustees—Evelyn Craig, president, Indiana Library Trustees association.

Adult education will be discussed at the round-table meeting of large libraries and also the small libraries.

Thursday evening, October 22, will be stunt night. The Cincinnati Public Library *Glee Club* will sing, the Cleveland *Players* will present a play and the Detroit public library and the Indianapolis public library will each put on a special stunt. The Fort Wayne Chamber of commerce has invited the members of the conference to take a tour of the city on Wednesday afternoon. Visits will also be made to county branch libraries, if enough librarians wish to do so.

All persons desiring to make a tour of the Allen County branch libraries are requested to notify Fort Wayne public library by September 1 in order that arrangements may be made for the trip.

This conference deserves a large attendance and it is hoped that each association will have a hundred per cent membership registered. Hotel reservations should be made early.

Some New Reference Books¹

"Words, words, words!"

Special vocabularies

Vizetelly, Frank H. and Bekker, L. J. de
Desk-book of idioms and idiomatic phrases in English speech and literature. Funk, '23. \$2

Spiegel, Julius, comp.

Standard business dictionary. Standard pub. co. '23. \$5

Crowell's dictionary of business and finance. Crowell, '23. \$3

American joint committee on horticultural nomenclature. Standardized plant names. '23. \$3.50

Some technicalities

Science and art

Bailey, L. H.

Manual of cultivated plants. Macm., '24. \$7

Glazebrook, Sir Richard

Dictionary of applied science. (Finished)

Loomis, F. B.

Field book of common rocks and minerals. Putnam, '23. \$3.50

Pratt, Waldo Selden

New encyclopedia of music and musicians. Macm., '24. \$6

¹Presented in Reference section, Illinois L. A., Bloomington, October, 1924, by Miss Margaret Hutchins, reference librarian, University of Illinois.

Pulver, Jeffrey

Dictionary of old English music and musical instruments

Some personalities

Relating to persons as distinguished from things

Abbott, William, comp.

The colloquial who's who. Author, Tarrytown. 2v. ea. \$5.50

Women of 1923, international. Winston, Chicago. \$1

Hansen, Harry

Midwest portraits. Harcourt, '23. \$2.50

Adcock, A. St. J.

Gods of modern Grub St. Stoke, '23. \$2.50

Changes in old friends*New editions*

South American handbook. '24

Literary yearbook. 3 or 4 pts., ea. \$3. Bowker, '24

Brewer's dictionary of phrase and fable

Firkins' index to short stories

Hoyt's new cyclopedia of practical quotations

Graham's Bookman's manual

The new Larned

Friends in need

How to behave in polite society

Holt, Emily

Encyclopaedia of etiquette. Rev. ed. Doubleday, '23. \$2

Vogue's book of etiquette. N. Y., '24. \$4

Dayton, Helena S. and Barratt, Louise B.

Book of entertainments and theatricals. McBride, '23. \$3.50

How to behave in the business world

Hall, S. Roland

Handbook of business correspondence. McGraw Hill. \$5

How to "play" and help play

Hungerford, Edward, ed.

Planning a trip abroad. McBride, '23. \$1

Playground and recreation association of America. Camping out, a manual on organized camping. Macm., '24. \$2

How to improve the intellect—in other words, Adult education

Becker, May Lamberton

A reader's guide book. Holt, '24

Bennett, Jesse Lee

What books can do for you. Doran, '23. \$2

Robertson, Annie Isabel

Guide to literature of home and family life. Lipp., '24. \$5

College blue book

Bureau of vocational information. Training for the professions and allied occupations.

Friends from the circulation department

Books with specially good bibliographies

Cambridge histories—

of British foreign policy. Concluding v.

of India. v. 1

Mediaeval. v. 4.

Ancient. v. 1

Institute of politics. Round-table conferences

Miller, Sidney L.

Railway transportation. Shaw, '23

Institute for government research. Service monographs. 6 new v. for '24

Douglas, E. M.

Boundaries, areas, geographic centers and altitudes of the U. S. (Geol. Sur. Bull. 689.)

*Economic resources***Garfias**

Petroleum resources of the world. Wiley, '23. \$3

Tressler, D. K.

Marine products of commerce. Chem. Cat. co., '23. \$9

Resources of the Empire series

International institute of agriculture. Production and trade series

U. S. Agriculture department. Bibliographical contributions

U. S. Commerce department. Commerce yearbook. 60g.

Goode, J. P.

Goode's School atlas. Rand, '23. \$4

Putnam's popular picture-books for grown people

Drinkwater, John

Outline of literature

Orpen, Sir William

Outline of art

Hammerton, J. A.

Wonders of the past

The newest of the new**Logasa, Hannah and Ver Nooy, Winifred**

Index to one-act plays

Shepard, F. J.

Index to illustrations

These eventful years. Ency. Brit.

College standard dictionary. New ed.

Some collections

Bookman anthology of essays

Gordon and King

Verse of our day

Ames, W. H.

One hundred master speeches

Sherwood, R. E.

Best moving pictures of 1922-23

"In visiting the libraries I have found that many books were printed as far back as 1802. The books are of the old-fashioned type and the print is barely legible on the faded yellow paper.

How can we expect children to be interested in such libraries? The common practice of using old worn-out teachers to act as librarians is also a mistake. Extensive knowledge of books is necessary to a librarian, and the books themselves should be classified scientifically."

Library Meetings

California—The May meeting of the Pasadena library club was held in the new building of the Hill Avenue branch of the Public library and took the form of a house-warming party even though the building is not completed.

Under the guidance of Jeannette M. Drake and Mrs Saxon Brown, city and branch librarians, respectively, the guests inspected the building, which is charmingly done in Spanish-California style. The feature which attracted most favorable notice was the patio and pergola on the south side of the building, which may be entered through French windows either from the adult room or from the boys' and girls' room.

The meeting was entirely a social affair, the chief feature of which was the "Library extravaganza, a mythical phantasy of bibliothecal evolution." This was originally produced by the Indiana library association in 1921, and was modified slightly to fit local California circumstances. A most delightful evening followed.

At the final meeting of the library club for the season, on June 5, 50 members and guests enjoyed a Spanish dinner together. Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian, was a guest of honor. After the annual reports were read, officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Jeannette M. Drake, librarian, Pasadena public library, for a second term; secretary-treasurer, Anne Trittipoe, also of the Pasadena public library.

Hildegard Flanner, a poet of more than local reputation, gave an exceptionally informative and charming talk on free verse, which she very engagingly illustrated with readings from some of the most representative free-verse writers. Miss Flanner was followed by Henry James, editorial writer on the *Pasadena Evening Post*, who recounted entertaining reminiscences, among others, of the Henry James, Eugene Field, Mark Twain, Bill Nye and Ambrose Bierce.

THOMAS COWLES
Secretary

Chicago—The annual meeting of the Chicago library club was held at Ida Noyes hall, University of Chicago, May 14. About 125 attended the dinner which was served in the beautiful dining hall.

The Grey Towers, the library club of the university, and the social committee of the Chicago library club were responsible for the diverting program.

Isabelle Cooper, editor of the A. L. A. catalog for 1926, gave an entertaining and novel monologue.

The Chicago public library offered Alice Gerstenberg's fantastic playlet, *Words*. The staff of the *Booklist* contributed a very realistic adaptation from the Russian, entitled *In an anarchist's garret*. The University of Chicago library staff presented *A busy day in the library*. The remainder of the evening was devoted to games and dancing.

The following officers for the year 1925-26 were elected:

President, Nathan R. Levin, Chicago public library; first vice-president, Orlando C. Davis, Public library, Hammond, Ind.; second vice-president, Alice M. Farquhar, Chicago public library; secretary, Gertrude E. Dowle, Newberry library; treasurer, Ruth G. Nichols, librarian, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago.

M. LILLIAN RYAN
Secretary

Iowa—Eight district meetings of the Iowa library association were held within the last month, with a total attendance of 394 librarians and trustees. Of these, 180 were from public libraries, 37 from school or college libraries, 8 from the commission, 13 from the State library, and 89 were trustees.

Beautiful weather and fine roads increased the attendance, which was larger than ever before.

The program was informal in all cases. Recent books of interest, fiction, non-fiction and juvenile, adult education, the librarian's advancement, library standards, statistics as an aid to standards, and everyday problems were discussed. The president of the Iowa library association, Miss Rosemond of Des Moines, and the secretary of the Iowa library commission,

Miss Robinson, attended all the meetings. One-day sessions only were held in all cases and the social side was delightful.

The large attendance and the interest constantly shown in these meetings seem to prove that they are of value to librarians, especially to librarians of smaller libraries who are frequently unable to attend larger meetings and who are glad of the opportunity for informal discussion of problems.

JULIA A. ROBINSON

A good bit of publicity and coöperation is the custom which has grown up at the meetings of the Iowa federation of women's clubs of having a library breakfast with an informal program for the women trustees and any other interested members of the state federation. Many librarians attend and the exchange of ideas, cordial greetings, etc., have developed a friendly feeling that is beneficial to the library service of the state. Questions are asked and answered, experiences are related and a real interest has developed. Such a meeting was held in May when the Federation of women's clubs met in Des Moines. There were 54 persons in attendance.

J. A. R.

Kentucky—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Kentucky library association convened at Middlesboro, May 7. It had been planned by a few to drive through the mountains to Cumberland Gap and on to the Lincoln Memorial university at Harrogate, Tenn., after the session. However, the librarian of the university, Mrs. Frank C. Grannis, extended so cordial an invitation to the association to come over the hills and hold the meeting in the library of the university, that it was accepted, and the whole body adjourned across to Tennessee for the first meeting. Here the audience was supplemented by the entire faculty and most of the student body.

Lincoln Memorial university, set down in the midst of the hills, has a student body largely composed of mountain boys and girls from the neighborhood states. It is isolated and the program of the meeting brought much to the group of listeners.

The meeting was called to order by Jennie M. Flexner, head of the circulation department, Louisville public library, president.

Bernice W. Bell, head, children's department, Louisville, spoke first on The child, the book and the parent. She stressed the need of the "open door" between parents and children and spoke in detail from the viewpoint of the parent on creative reading for children.

Edward A. Jonas, editor, *Louisville Herald-Post*, followed with a delightful hour on "Why books are." Mr. Jonas is a man whose love of books and acquaintance with them has a breadth not often encountered. He spoke of the joy of introducing great old books to the coming generations, and his enthusiasm for these struck an important note, for where librarians are gathered together the talk is often of the new and the much discussed volume. After this talk, groups of boys and girls sang charmingly the old ballads of the mountains. Mrs. Sybil Maddox then gave a solo on the dulcimer, which few had heard played before. Tea was served by the library staff. There was an exhibit of handicraft in the halls of the building.

The second session met in the assembly room of the library at Middlesboro, where the association was welcomed by Mayor Keeney. Dr. Willard R. Jillson, state geologist, talked on the undeveloped resources of Kentucky. His lecture was illustrated by maps, charts and colored slides and was most enlightening.

The third session was a book symposium, presided over by Grace L. Snodgrass, librarian, Agricultural experiment station, University of Kentucky. Mrs. Frank C. Grannis, librarian, Lincoln Memorial university, spoke on books of biography and travel; Euphemia Corwin, librarian, Berea college, on the best religious books; Artie Lee Taylor, University of Kentucky library, on recent juvenile books; Margaret I. King, librarian, University of Kentucky, on The Newspaper as a tool for librarians. Jennie O. Cochran, head, Stations department, Louisville public library, led an interesting and spirited discussion on The Best

in fiction. Each speaker's paper was followed by discussion, and the meeting was of great value.

The final session was opened by Bertha Barden, Berea College library, who gave a most suggestive and constructive paper on cataloging for small libraries. Marguerite Terrell, branch librarian, Louisville public library, spoke on Gaining the good will of the community, and was followed by Ella C. Warren, librarian, Louisville girls' high-school, who spoke on Community gain from the high-school library. Fannie C. Rawson, secretary, Kentucky library commission, spoke briefly on the Library Commission resources.

The following officers were elected: President, Fannie C. Rawson, Kentucky library commission, Frankfort; vice-presidents, Margaret I. King, librarian, University of Kentucky, Lexington; Mrs. C. L. Hayward, librarian, Corbin; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth Tunis, librarian, Danville; member-at-large, Jennie O. Cochran, Public library, Louisville.

GRACE L. SNODGRASS

Secretary

Pennsylvania—The regular meeting of the Pennsylvania library club was held in the lecture room of the Widener branch of the Free library, Philadelphia, June 16. Dr. Henry Leffmann delivered an illustrated address on "Proofs before letters."

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thomas Lynch Montgomery; vice-presidents, John Frederick Lewis and A. Edward Newton; secretary, Mrs. Martha Coplin Leister; treasurer, Bertha S. Wetzell.

A report of the five district meetings of the Ohio library association which took place this spring shows that 11 newspapers gave a total of 219 inches of space to recording the meetings, which were attended by 300 librarians and others interested in libraries.

Notice

In order to make it convenient for librarians of Montana to attend the A. L. A. conference at Seattle, the meeting of the State library association has been postponed for a year.

Interesting Things in Print

The May, 1925, issue of *Brief Reading Lists*, Public library, Boston, is a selected list of books and articles to be found in that library on the circus.

A rather remarkable collection for so small a library is that set forth in a pamphlet issued by the Genealogical department of the Albertson public library, Orland, Fla., under the title, General genealogical books.

The A. L. A. has issued a list, Sixty educational books of 1924. The list was prepared by the Public library, Youngstown, O. The entries are arranged by subject by request and are the result of a process of boiling down authentic reviews.

The *March Bulletin of Reference Service on International Affairs*, issued by the American library in Paris, is devoted to arbitration and judicial settlement of international differences. The processes of reparation and judicial settlement are traced historically. A very complete bibliography on each accompanies the analysis.

Crime waves and criminals: An outline of social divergence and abnormality, compiled by Lucius H. Cannon, librarian, Municipal reference library, St. Louis, Mo., a selected list of books to be found in the St. Louis public library, which appeared in the April *Bulletin* of that library, has been issued as a reprint. "This bibliography is selected, not exhaustive."

The June *Community Bookshelf*, the bulletin of the Public library, Minneapolis, Minn., bears the title, Norwegian book-list, and is "the library's contribution to the Norse-American centennial" which was held in Minneapolis, June 6-9. The bulletin also contains interesting articles bearing on the centennial, well known Norse-American names and Norwegian music.

A play by Mary K. Reely, in charge of book selection, Wisconsin Free library commission, Madison, entitled *To be dealt with accordingly*, submitted in the national Social Work Play contest, was awarded honorable mention. The judges of the contest, in which 125 plays were

submitted, were Jane Addams, Zona Gale, Samuel A. Eliot, Julia Lathrop and Winchell Smith.

Editorial comment is made in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* of May 11 on Chalmers Hadley who last fall became librarian of the Public library, Cincinnati, O. Mr Hadley is so active a factor in library progress that one need not review the events of his career which is highly praiseworthy. The portrait accompanying the note on Mr Hadley is what may be termed a "speaking likeness."

"The Oxford Bible: An historical account, 1675-1925," is a brochure issued by the American branch of the Oxford University Press, New York City in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the first Oxford edition of the Scriptures. A facsimile of the title page of the first Oxford bible is included in the illustrations of the pamphlet. This would make a desirable slip for the ready reference file.

Dr Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council, has furnished the material for a booklet on biology, the first of the *Reading with a Purpose* series being published by the A. L. A. The series will include a dozen pamphlets on as many subjects, prepared by specialists in particular lines. Dr Kellogg's presentation is simple and direct and carries a guide to a few of the best books on biology, arranged for consecutive reading.

Department Bulletin No. 1314, U. S. department of agriculture, is a bibliography relating to soil alkalies compiled with special reference to the deleterious action of soil alkalies and various other chemical agents on cement and concrete. The material was selected by Forest V. King and Guy Ervin, engineers, and arranged by O. Louise Evans, librarian, Bureau of public roads. (A valuable document to put in the hands of town councils contemplating street improvements.)

An analytical study of the constitution of the United States entitled *The Constitution at a glance*, has been issued in chart

form by Henry B. Hazard, publisher, Washington, D. C. The material which forms the chart is of real value. Every effort to make the constitution of the United States a more familiar document to students of history, or to anyone, for that matter, is to be commended. If one could have a glance at the constitution as well as "the constitution at a glance" daily, perhaps in time there would be more genuine respect for it than seems to exist at present. The chart is priced at 75 cents.

An interesting exhibit of original manuscripts, drawings and printed books is being shown in the Cole reading room of Herring library, St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y.. A catalog of the material has been prepared by Mrs Maude Henderson Robinson, New York public library. The list of contributors is most extraordinary for a special library of that kind and leading names in American literature in the last 100 years, with eminent military persons, presidents from Washington through Wilson, statesmen and clergymen, are shown.

The material is evidently in fixed location, and so one is grateful for the index to the catalog which designates in which case special material may be found. The bibliographical detail is well arranged.

A list of recent books recommended for small libraries has been issued by the Book Review club of Greater Boston. The compilation covers books that appeared from December, 1924-April 1925. Eight towns are represented in the book review club. Three lines of information are adopted on which reports on books are made and the results represent a very fair estimate of the volumes recommended. The three lines of examination are: Literary value—excellent, good, fair and poor; popularity—very popular, popular, average appeal, limited appeal; class of readers—for all readers, adults, men, women. About the same number of books of fiction and non-fiction are included. Information about the list or other books will be supplied upon request to the Division of public libraries, State House, Boston.

What will undoubtedly be a valuable library tool for bibliographical detail at least, is a volume of 204p. under the title, *Academic histories of faculty members of the associated collegiate schools of business, with bibliographies of their publications*, by William A. Rawles, professor of political economy and dean of the School of commerce and finance, Indiana university, Bloomington.

The title of the pamphlet is explanatory of its contents.

The book is respectfully urged upon the attention of that part of the library craft that, on more than one occasion, has displayed something akin to fear that by admitting the existence of those connected with business touching library matters even remotely, the intellectual standards might be lowered. A glance at the academic histories of the faculties of the business schools included in this volume will show how impossible it is to match their personnel in faculties of library schools, even including all of the latter, and the bibliographies are equally distinctive.

The second edition of the *Special Libraries Directory* has been issued in the form of a 270p. volume bound in boards, with carefully compiled lists and indexes. The directory is the result of more than a year of consistent work by a special committee, of which May Wilson, librarian, New York Merchants Association, was chairman. The data was edited for the publishers, the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, by Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian, Municipal reference library, New York City. The committee, in addition to Miss Wilson, consisted of Emma M. Boyer, Ethel Cleland, Grace A. England, Mabel Inness, Alma C. Mitchell, Ralph L. Power, Ethel A. Shields and Margaret Withington.

The survey includes 975 special libraries. There are 20 major subjects covered and the libraries listed are distributed over 46 states.

The directory is on sale and may be obtained from Gertrude O. Peterkin, Room 2513, 195 Broadway, New York City.

Adult Education and the Library for May is devoted to discussion of the value

and use of reading courses, courses available and aids to the preparation of courses. Suggestions for coöperation between libraries in the matter of multi-graphing and distributing to subscribing libraries reading courses made up on a coöperative basis are given. Four series of general interest are described.

The *Reading with a Purpose* series being prepared by the A. L. A. is likely to be very popular since it deals with subjects in which every class of reader would like to have present-day opinion. (See p. 386.) Attention is also called to the Bureau of Education courses and the courses laid out by colleges and national organizations. Information is also given as to guides to reading and study published in periodicals.

This bulletin is free to all members of the A. L. A. and to a limited number of others interested in adult education. The material is all good but one questions if it isn't coming out in wider circles and in greater numbers than the average library can take care of.

Books

Practical tests in the fundamental operations, by Vesta Reaver. Pub. by Plymouth Press, Chicago.

Catherine Dunn, formerly a well known teacher in the Indianapolis public schools but now connected with the National Cathedral school, Washington, D. C., says of this book:

This pamphlet is an excellent collection of drill-work which deals with a sufficient variety of common difficulties to be interesting, and yet emphasizes each enough to establish in the mind of the child the true reasoning process.

Since receiving the pamphlet, we have tested the lessons in "Zero difficulties in three-figure multiplier," and the "Zeros in quotient" with seventh and eighth year classes and have found ample proof that these difficulties are not generally mastered in primary grades, nor emphasized to an adequate degree in the review work of the intermediate grades.

We recommend the pamphlet, therefore, to the consideration of both primary and intermediate teachers.

The Prevention and correction of errors in arithmetic, Garry Cleveland Myers, Ph. D., *Modern Education Series*. Plymouth Press, Chicago.

The writer of this pamphlet, like a good physician, first gives a very thorough diagnosis and then suggests efficient remedies.

The text cannot fail to be of interest and value to anyone who is engaged in child study, whether he be teacher or parent, because it throws a new light upon the old, but always vital question of teaching the individual child rather than the individual subject—a light which brings into relief the errors which the teacher himself has made in his past efforts and, at the same time, illumines his future work as to modes of procedure in repairing and reconstructing. C. D.

Messrs. Longmans, Green and Company, publishers for Andrew Lang of his colored fairy books, wishing to continue their tradition as fairy tale publishers, have arranged with Frances Jenkins Olcott for a series of world fairy books. The first of the series, *Wonder Tales from China Seas*, is announced for holiday publication.

The series will be the fruit of many years of study and work in folklore. Chinese folk tales and myths are delightfully varied and colorful.

Two recent books which every library should duplicate in as many departments as possible are *The Wonder book of plant life*, and *The Heavens*, by the beloved French naturalist, Jean H. Fabre. In the juvenile department, especially, these books may be used with the greatest surety that the young people who are "restless in their reading," uncertain whether reading is such a great thing as they have been told it is, will find in them not only pleasure and profit for the present but a gripping with hooks of steel in a continued interest in the great book of Nature. *The Wonder book of plant life*, translated by Bernard Miall, and *The Heavens*, translated by Dr E. E. Fournier d'Albe, separated seemingly by the universe in subjects, are one in the lucidity and reasonableness of presentation, as are all his writings of the wonders of the world.

M. Fabre is slowly moving to his legitimate place in the front rank of the real scientific observers who take nothing for granted but are indefatigable in finding out all that can be known. Sometimes it is hard for the student, and more so for the layman, to grasp what scientific writers themselves feel so sure about that they forget their readers have not had all the experience and observation which have fallen to their own lot. But M. Fabre never makes that mistake. He joyously invites his readers to go with him adventuring and tells them what he sees and finds in a simple but careful manner that takes it for granted they want to see and know what he is so ready to tell them in a personal way that is as full of interest as if he himself had just then made an original discovery.

All fields of science were favorites with M. Fabre. Darwin called him the incomparable observer. His story of the land of bees, ants, insects of all kinds, that lived in his garden and trees is like a story of a lot of interesting neighbors whom he liked and whom he wished to introduce to others worthy to know them.

Young people may be urged to read what M. Fabre has written, for he wins his friends by the sincerity of his attitude toward his subjects quite as much as by the interesting facts he presents.

It is hoped that the publishers (Lippincott) who have given these two wonderful volumes to American readers will continue to send out others that might be garnered from M. Fabre's voluminous store. His keen, intelligent observation remained unabated through his long life of more than ninety years, oftentimes under trying conditions of living, growing sweeter and clearer to the end.

People who try to prove anything are necessarily a bore, and a bore never helped anybody but himself. That is what a bore is out for—the satisfaction for himself that is derived through the penalty he imposes on other people through the contrasts he implies between himself and other people in his very effort to help them. Poets and children are never bores. That is because they never try to help anybody.—*Mental Health*.

Library Schools**Carnegie library, Atlanta**

The last week of the term included interesting and profitable visits to the several libraries in Atlanta. Beverly Wheatcroft of the Library commission gave a talk on the work of the commission.

At the Graduates' association's annual meeting, Lila May Chapman, vice-director, Birmingham public library, was elected president for the next year. After the business meeting, an informal reception was held for the class of 1925.

May 29, John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian, Brooklyn public library, gave the class a most delightful talk on his literary friends and neighbors, including Christopher Morley, Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, C. B. Falls and others.

On May 30, Mr Lowe gave the graduation address, choosing as his topic Library service, a personal relationship, emphasizing the need for personal service and the librarian's unequalled opportunity in the smaller community.

Appointments, Class of 1925

Martha Branch, Public library, Greenville, S. C.

Parmelee Cheves, librarian, Public library, Paducah, Ky.

Helen Daughtry, children's librarian, Public library, Greenville, S. C.

Marietta King, librarian, Van Wyck branch, Public library, Norfolk, Va.

Janie Beall McClure, children's librarian, Public library, Savannah, Ga.

Janet MacGowan, librarian, Extension division, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Catherine Nash and Amy Quillian, Emory university, Atlanta.

Dorothy Robertson, Winthrop college, Rock Hill, S. C.

Helen Rose, Greensboro college, Greensboro, N. C.

Ruby Wilkerson, assistant in charge of Engineering library, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

SUSIE LEE CRUMLEY

Principal

Carnegie library, Pittsburgh

Commencement exercises for the class of 1925 were held, June 19. This year's class numbers 32. Dr Percy G. Kammerer, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, Pittsburgh, delivered the address. After the exercises, the graduates were guests at the annual luncheon of the Pittsburgh

chapter of the Carnegie Library School alumnae association.

Appointments, Class of '25

Magdalene Austen, assistant librarian, Public library, Grandview, O.; Mary Armstrong Ayres, librarian, Normal school, Clarion; Martha Barnes and Blanche Collins, Public library, Long Beach, Cal.; Ruth Brininstool, Public library, Mansfield, O.; Rena Carlson, assistant librarian, High-school library, Reading; Dorothy Dickey, children's librarian, Public library, Tampa, Fla.; Martha Foresman, children's librarian, Public library, Seattle, Wash.; Hilda Henke and Anastasia Ledden, children's librarians, Public library, Detroit, Mich.; Helga Mollerup, children's librarian, Public library, Copenhagen, Denmark; Lorena Mondereau, children's librarian, District of Columbia library, Washington; Amy Maude Ramsay, Public library, Toledo, O.; Martha Stewart, Public library, Lima, O.; Mary Cromer, Helen Foley, Esther Ginsburg, Margaret McFate and Ruth Orwig, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Elva L. Bascom has been appointed instructor in Book selection and administration. The temporary appointment of Mary E. Robbins as instructor in cataloging for one year terminated this June.

NINA C. BROTHERTON

Principal

Drexel Institute

The honors in the class of 1925 went to Mary Margaret Kehl, Trenton, N. J., and honorable mention to Jean Gray Allen, Harrisburg, Pa. The Alumni prizes for work of distinction were won by Helen Ide Borneman and Margaret Packard, of Philadelphia.

The work of the last quarter has been enriched by a number of outside lecturers—Rebecca E. Rankin, New York City; Isabel Du Bois, Navy department, Washington, and Mary E. Crocker, Lock Haven, Pa., all of whom gave interesting accounts of the work they are doing.

The students enjoyed a boat trip down the Delaware river to Wilmington to visit the Public library, which is an annual event. The class was received by Mr Bailey and after a tour of the building, tea was served by the library staff.

The students were conducted over the new Henry Charles Lea library by Mr Dickinson, librarian, University of Pennsylvania library, who explained to them the treasures of this wonderful collection on medieval history.

Visits were also made to the library of the Federal Reserve bank and the Philadelphia Electric Company.

The class which matriculates September 21, 1925, will come in under the new standards which require a bachelor's degree from an approved university or college.

The number of students registered to date gives promise of a full class to enter in September. Applications received for the class of '26 and '27 show that the college undergraduate is planning ahead for professional study.

Appointments

Jean Allen, State library, Harrisburg.

Julia M. Carney, librarian, St. Joseph's college, Emmitsburg, Md.

Helen C. Chadwick, assistant librarian, Public library, New Britain, Conn.

Virginia Coleman, assistant, Swarthmore College library.

Margaret Kehl, assistant in charge of technology department, Public library, Trenton, N. J.

Margaret J. Kiser, assistant, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh branch.

Elizabeth Stein, assistant, University of Delaware college library, Newark.

Dorothy Rogers has taken the position of supervisor of school libraries, New Brunswick, N. J.

Dorothy H. Litchfield has joined the staff in the periodical department, Free library of Philadelphia.

John S. Gummere will do summer work in the reference department, Cleveland public library.

ANNE W. HOWLAND

Director

Los Angeles public library

Special lectures were given during the month by Minnie Maxwell, librarian, Fullerton public library, on administration of small libraries; by Nettie Guiwits, Pico branch, on branch surveys, and by Jessie Cavanagh, Vermont Square, on branch library administration. Thomas Cowles, Huntington library, talked on government libraries in Washington, and D. B. Ussher, musical critic of the *Los Angeles Express*, on books about modern music.

A special seminar for the study of manuscripts was planned by Captain Haselden in the Huntington library, May 16.

C. A. Dykstra, executive secretary of the City club and member of the Los

Angeles Public Service commission, gave a brilliant address at the closing exercises of the school, May 28. He discussed the function of a library in a democracy, and the responsibilities of the librarian in presenting unbiased information to all readers. Mr Perry followed Mr Dykstra with a few words to the class on the value of non-fiction.

After the exercises at the school, the Alumni association entertained the graduating class at luncheon. Alice Scheck, '14, presided in the absence of the president, Nancy Vaughan, who sent a cablegram of greetings from Berlin. Helen Iredell responded for the class of '25. The 146 alumni present represented classes from 1893 to 1925.

MARION HORTON

Principal

New York public library

Lectures and visits of diversified interest have marked the last month of the school year, 1924-25, particularly on the junior program for the period. The lectures have included three on the history of libraries by Edward F. Stevens, which the junior students attended upon invitation of the Pratt Institute school of library science; a talk on county library work by Adelene Pratt, librarian, County library, Burlington, N. J.; Howard L. Hughes talked on the work of the Trenton public library; Sarah B. Askew on the work of library commissions; and Lucille Goldthwaite, in charge of the library for the blind, New York public library, on library work with blind readers. Elmer Adler, of the Pynson Printers, gave two lectures to the senior students on modern fine printing, which members of the junior class also attended.

The juniors have recently visited the libraries of the Brooklyn Botanic garden, Union Theological seminary, and Morristown, N. J.

Commencement exercises took place, June 12. General William Barclay Parsons presided, and Miss G. M. Walton, librarian, Michigan State normal school at Ypsilanti, was the speaker. The annual dinner and meeting of the Alumni association were held, June 11.

Appointments

Seniors—Marcelle Frebault, Newark public library; Mary E. Jones, assistant librarian, Washington State normal school, Ellensburg; Zona Peek, librarian, Sul Ross State teachers college, Alpine, Tex.

Juniors—Dorothy Berryman, assistant, Cleveland public library; Elizabeth Dafeo, assistant, University of Manitoba library, Winnipeg; Dorothy A. Doerr, librarian, State normal school, Salisbury, Md.; Jessie E. Foster, assistant, County library, San Bernardino, Cal.; Maud Grogan, assistant, Public library, Duluth, Minn.; Nellie Higgins, librarian, high school, Denver, Colo.; May B. Leonard, assistant, Library, Morristown, N. J.; Grace E. Manee, assistant, Public library, Minneapolis; Edna L. Michaelsen, assistant, Public library, Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Hazel D. Moses, reviser, Library school, New York public library; Margaret L. Stearns, assistant, Public library, Quincy, Mass.; Ermine Stone, librarian, Bradford Academy, Mass.; Margaret B. Thompson, assistant, Public library, Quincy, Mass.; Esther Barag, Emma M. Buffa, Anne H. Denny, Mrs. D. W. Deyo, Helen A. Masten, Marian Nichols, Sarah W. Parsons, Lillian M. Speer and Marian M. Wilkinson, assistants, New York public library.

Kathleen Garvin, Public library, Charlotte, N. C.; Adeline Perkins, Public library, Alliance, O.

Entrance examinations for the school year 1925-26 were held June 13.

ERNEST J. REECE
Principal

Pratt Institute

The field work during the third term has included, in addition to those previously reported, visits to libraries in Morristown, N. J., the Girls' high school and the new headquarters of the Public library, Brooklyn, the Country Life Press at Garden City, the H. W. Wilson Company, and the Newark public library.

The students have done practical work in various divisions of the Brooklyn and New York public libraries, the libraries of Englewood, Nutley and East Orange, N. J., Rye, N. Y., Stamford, Conn., the Girls' high school, Lincoln school, the Bushwick, Newton and Commercial high-schools, Columbia university, and the Morris County library.

The class of 1925 has joined the A. L. A. 100 per cent strong.

Appointments

Katherine Abbott, University of Cincinnati.
Elsa de Bondeli, Pratt Institute free library.
Anne Goodloe Browne, University of North Carolina.

Louise Butler, Public library, Dayton, O.
Rosamond Cruikshank, Pratt Institute free library.

J. Doris Dart, Henry L. Doherty Company, New York.

Frances Delehant, librarian, Ford branch, Highland Park, Mich.

Dorothy L. Hull, Isabel Jackson, and Mary M. Sullivan, New York public library.

Catharine L. Johnson, Public library, Gary, Ind.

Bertha A. Logan, Public library, Providence, R. I.

Florence Meredith, Public library, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dorothy M. Newman, Princeton University library.

Bertha Northwood, librarian, Junior high school, Trenton, N. J.

Grace E. Studley, Pratt Institute free library.

Grace E. Thornton, Brooklyn public library.

Anna F. Weibezahl, branch librarian, Public library, East Orange, N. J.

Commencement activities at Pratt Institute included the Baccalaureate sermon by Dr Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Temple, June 14, the Graduates' supper, June 17, and commencement itself, June 18, at which Dr Harry E. Fosdick was the speaker.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE
Vice-director

Simmons college

Thirty-seven students entered the final examinations, of whom 19 had received their academic education in other colleges before coming to the library school; 15 were in the full four-year course at Simmons, and three were candidates for certificates.

Positions of the 1925 class

Katherine Adams, cataloger, Hispanic Society of New York library.

Sadie Archer returns to the Public library, Princeton, Ind.

Anna Bookhout, on the staff, Public library, Albany, N. Y.

Sarah Colley will catalog in the Dartmouth college library; Maude Ellwood, at Ohio State university, and Mae Litzenberger at Bryn Mawr.

Gladys Graves, Clemson College library.

Charlotte Hibbs, reviser and assistant, Simmons College school of library science.

Helen Krouse, cataloger, Case library, Cleveland.

Helen Kirwin, reference catalog department, New York public library, and Hazel Whitworth in the Frick art library.

Ruth Jones, assistant, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elvira Bianchi combines work in the Mill-cent library and the high-school library, Fairhaven.

Esther Wiltsie, librarian, Emma Willard school, Troy, N. Y., and Martha Kirkpatrick, a school librarian in Denver.

Lois Howard, Helen Neighbors and Lucy Newell, enter children's work in the Public library, Detroit, and Ruth Vanderpool in the Public library, Rochester.

Annah Rhodes, on leave from the Lynn public library, will have charge of their Houghton branch.

Two of the class are fortunate enough to be spending the summer in Europe.

The summer class begins July 6, with its courses in reference, library work with children, small library organization, and school libraries.

The forward look to 1925-26 has already begun, and plans for the development of the one-year course in bookselling are progressing.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY

Director

University of Washington

The end of the school year brings with it many festivities and the class of '25 set a precedent in giving a dinner in the Peacock room of the Wilsonian in honor of the instructors. The dinner was a huge success, and it is hoped that future classes will follow this lead.

Since every library school will have a banquet during the A. L. A. meeting in Seattle, the Alumni association did not hold its formal reception for the graduating class, but on June 5, a picnic was given the class at Magnolia Bluff park.

Appointments, Class of '25

Bessie Greenwood, Public library, Victoria, B. C.; Mary Hoard, University of Washington law library, Seattle; Lois Klock, Oregon agricultural college, Corvallis; Lucretia Larkin, Public library, Hoquiam; Kathleen G. Lewis, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; M. Ruth MacDonald, Reed college, Portland, Ore.; Frances Nelson and Lena Tucker, University of Washington library, Seattle; Lawrence Petroske, librarian, St. Martin's college, Lacey, Ore.; Flora Worthing, Public library, Vancouver, B. C.

Alumni notes

Ruth Hale, '23, is an assistant in the acquisitions department, University of Washington library, Seattle.

Agnes Peterson, '22, is now librarian, Public library, Raymond.

Marriages

Esther Boyd, '24, to John Paul Knapp, Jr., April 13.

Gladys Platt, '20, to Allan K. Dalbey, in March.

Margaret Shotwell, '23, to Joseph Charles Gregory, June 12.

Clara L. Tiffany, '23, to Franklin Warren Cathey, June 10.

W. E. HENRY

Director

Western Reserve university

The trips for library observation included one day in the Oberlin College library. The more extended trip was May 26-30 to Toledo, Detroit and Ann Arbor. This gave opportunity to see the attractive branch libraries as well as the Central library of Toledo under the guidance of Mr Carl Vitz. The Detroit visit centered in the handsome main library, and the branches, and one day was given over to the library of the University of Michigan, including the William L. Clements library of American history.

Members of the Cleveland public library staff have given lectures as follows: Library publicity and library exhibits by G. O. Ward; Organization of a reference department by Bessie H. Shepard; Books on philosophy and religion by Elima Foster; Sociology by Alma Schultz; the John G. White collection by Gordon W. Thayer, and Ideals of reference service by Marilla W. Freeman.

The University commencement on June 18 included the awarding of certificates to 48 students completing courses in the School of library science; of these 34 are in the general course and 14 in library work with children.

Founders Day exercises were held June 16, at the school; the speaker was Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Chicago. Subject, The obligations of opportunity.

Course in work with children

With the subvention from the Carnegie Corporation for the next two years, to strengthen and enlarge the work of the library school, the teaching staff and equipment for the general course is to be increased and the course in library work with children will be developed. Up to the present time, this course has been possible only because of the generous help of the Cleveland public library in contribut-

ing the time and effort of members of the children's department and school department staffs.

Miss Power will continue as director of the course but the faculty will be strengthened by the addition, September 1, of Miss Helen Martin, M. A., as assistant professor and chief instructor in the course in work with children.

The course in work with children will continue under the coöperative plan between the Cleveland public library and Western Reserve school of library science. It is an outgrowth of the Cleveland Public Library training class for children's librarians established in 1909 and has been affiliated with Western Reserve school of library science since September, 1920.

This new development will enable the school to increase the number of students in the course in children's work to at least 20. Plans are already under way to secure additional room for teaching purposes in the building now occupied by the school.

ALICE S. TYLER
Director

University of Wisconsin

All except six of the class of 1925 have already accepted positions, and five of these have extra summer work.

Appointments

Ruth M. Bird, assistant, High-school library, Tulsa, Okla.

Dagny Borge, junior reviser, Wisconsin library school, and special cataloging for the summer.

Alberta L. Brown, assistant librarian, Creighton University library, Omaha, Neb.

Katharine S. Davidson, assistant, Public library, Muskegon, Mich.

Suzette Dunlevy, librarian, High-school library, Evansville, Ind.

Juanita Engstrand, librarian, Public library, Argo, Ill.

May Hail Fischer, assistant, Connecticut college for women, New London.

Sarah D. N. Fisher, assistant, circulation department, Public library, Vancouver, B. C.

Myria V. Gila, assistant, Junior high-school library, Public library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Julia E. Hahn, assistant, catalog department, Public library, Dayton, O.

Myrtle G. Hart, librarian, Illinois college, Jacksonville.

Mildred Hasse, children's librarian, Public library, Beloit.

Mary L. Henderson, assistant, Public library, Burlington, Ia.

Ciara Hinton, cataloger, Public library, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Alice M. Kenton, librarian, High-school library, Denver, Col.

Aileen E. MacGeorge, librarian, Public library, Rice Lake, Wis.

Flossie M. Martin, cataloger, Public library, Waterloo, Ia.

Hester Meigs, assistant, Public library, Superior, Wis.

Hazel Merry, assistant, Public library, Dayton, O.

Ann Mittelman, assistant, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

Anna R. Moore, acting-librarian for summer session, State normal school, Oshkosh.

Gertrude L. Nash, assistant, Public library, Dayton, O.

Augusta M. Nielsen, librarian, Public library, Burlington.

Mrs Glyde B. Nielsen, assistant, Public library, Eau Claire.

Helen L. Pier, assistant, Gilbert M. Simmons public library, Kenosha.

Emilie W. M. Röd, assistant, Public library, Cleveland, O.

Berdine Thornton, librarian, High-school library, Goshen, Ind.

Lydia Wegner, assistant, Iowa State college.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE
Preceptor

A training class in Maryland

The first class of the Washington County Free Library training class, numbering three pupils, received their certificates, June 1. Mary Davies has been appointed librarian, Public library, Waynesboro, Pa.; Fanny W. Millholland has a position as assistant in the Osterhout free library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Margaret Rohrer is to help in organizing the village library, Columbia, Pa.

Entrance examinations are conducted on the basis of a high-school education. The class is open to all women between 18 and 35 years.

We are hoping with this course to form a bridge between the absolutely untrained person so often placed in charge of the library with a small income, and the library school graduate with a college degree. We've had a most interesting year's work and hope to be able to carry on, for we think we have something needed by the A. L. A. M. L. T.

Museum workers

The Newark museum, Newark, N. J., with the help of the Public library, will open a school for museum workers about October 1, 1925.

The first class will be limited to 12 students.

Department of School Libraries**Training the Agricultural Freshman to Use the Library**

When a student waits until his senior year to make his first appearance in the library and must ask for assistance in finding a map of Indiana, or the amount of corn raised in Illinois, we realize that training students in the use of the library is becoming one of the duties and problems of librarians.

Modern developments are bringing the buzz of the world to the farmer's very door. He is becoming an intimate part of the entire commercial and political world. Each year adds its share to the network of varied interests and activities so related that one cannot be pursued without involving knowledge of another. In order to keep abreast of changing conditions, the farmer must be intelligent on a variety of subjects.

The activities of agricultural graduates are diverse. Those who become teachers or leaders in extension work must be able to direct others to sources of information and to cooperate with librarians. Those who go into research work can accomplish little without access to the literature of the subject. Those who go back to the farm are seriously handicapped unless they have acquired the habit and know the means of obtaining the latest and best information in their lines.

The place and function of the library in furnishing information has been greatly influenced by the increase in publications. Books, pamphlets and periodical literature pour forth at an ever increasing rate. In government publications alone there has been an increase of 200 per cent in the last 13 years. In no field are they multiplying faster than in subjects bearing on agriculture. It is not desirable, even if it were possible, to make the mind a storehouse of information. It is desirable and imperative to train it to find information in a rapid, accurate and systematic way when the need arises.

The transition from high school to college involves readjustment in methods of

study and in range of material used. The student is fortunate who receives some instruction in the use of the library at the very beginning of his course. It is not enough to invite the average freshman to the library by means of a few lectures on the scope and arrangement of books. Some concrete need must bring him. Lectures, whether occasional or for credit, should be given by a trained person and followed by a few problems. Whenever possible, an independent course for credit should be introduced into the curriculum as it affords the only adequate training.

An examination of recent catalogs of the 48 land-grant colleges, at which colleges of agriculture are located, shows that a little less than one-third are giving some such instruction. Six give a few lectures, twelve give credit courses, but in only four institutions is it required.

Whether the course shall be elective or required must depend upon local conditions. The library must provide instructors who can devote a fair amount of time to the work. The wear and tear on books is great, making it necessary to provide duplicates and replace books more often. The capacity of the reading room must be considered, for not only must these students be accommodated but others must have a place for quiet study.

This training must necessarily be elementary in the brief time that can be given to it. The objective is to secure a working knowledge of the tools by means of which a library's resources are made available, to make a study of the most used reference material, to secure accuracy and good form in recording references, to give some training in bibliography making, and to guide the student to some realization of the library's place in his program and what he may expect of it.

The giving of such courses has been greatly facilitated by the publication of several textbooks containing many suggestions. After a brief study of the Decimal classification, call numbers and

the arrangement of books on the shelves, a study is made of card catalogs, periodical indexes and the most important reference books in the various classes, with emphasis upon agricultural material. As investigation and research develop, agriculture is reaching out to include many related subjects, making it necessary for students to have a general as well as a special training. The making of a bibliography is an important part of the course.

Chance plays such a large part in the average student's search for information that more stress should be laid upon the method of finding material than upon the information itself. The reader must know how to use an index and table of contents. He must spend a few minutes determining the date and plan of arrangement. By watching for running headlines and subdivisions of topics he learns to get the most out of an article in a minimum amount of time. If good habits of using books are formed early so that to use them systematically becomes automatic, a step has been taken which should have a bearing on all future work. Care should be taken throughout to stress fundamental facts which seem elementary but experience shows are not a part of the equipment of the average student when he enters college. Problems should bring out the outstanding rather than the unexpected characteristics of reference books and should involve finding information of interest and value. Familiarity with courses of study and the outside interests of students will do much to relate the work to their particular needs.

We have obtained good results at the University of Illinois in a two-hour course for one semester by scheduling one hour of recitation a week. Problems are assigned demanding from four to five hours a week of laboratory work on the part of each student, thus making the requirement in time the same as for any two-hour course. The student gains more from handling the books than from an added hour of recitation. We use as a textbook, *Guide to the use of libraries*, by Hutchins, Johnson and Williams. Few notes need be taken, leaving our class hours free for discussion and practical

questions. Problems are due before the class hour, are revised by the instructor and discussed in class before a new one is assigned.

Training in the use of the library is an essential part of the modern educational program. When our agricultural students leave college with an appreciation of libraries, the library extension movement will have received a most valuable impetus. "Books for everybody" will resound through our rural communities without further publicity on the part of librarians.

FANNY DUNLAP
Reference librarian

University of Illinois
Urbana

Required Classics in School
An illuminating letter and a reply
Consolidated School
March 5, 1925

Dear Librarian:

We have \$200 with which to buy books for our rural high school. In one line of work in English our classes are required to read good books (selected by the State department of education and the State university) in English and American literature and review two or three each semester and hand in the review. Well, some of these books are old for children and they are not very much interested in them. We wish to add to those books the kind in which boys and girls from 13 to 18 years old are interested and *will* read with interest.

We desire good, fine books adapted to boys and girls from 12 to 20 years old without any reference to schools.

Please recommend to us such a line of books by making a list of, say 100 books, if that is not asking too much.

Also recommend to us 10 pictures for our three high-school rooms on one floor, to hang on the walls and be in harmony, artful and in unity. Thanks.

We want to enrich the experience of our pupils and have something nice for all time.

Yours truly

.

Dear Mr ———, Superintendent:

No letter in months and years has given us so much delight and encouragement as that from you and your boys and girls.

Under separate cover we are sending to you, with our compliments, several lists which may serve as a "browsing" basis for selection of the books you want. Among these lists are:

Bookshelf for boys and girls, '24-'25.

See especially the second and third sections. You cannot go far wrong in this list.

National Council of Teachers of English. Home reading list.

Another splendid list, in the main being good books "without reference to schools."

What shall we read now? Grades 5-6, 7-8.

In your selection of books, be sure to include some books below high-school age.

Wilson, Martha, Book list for junior high-school libraries.

A good foundation list.

Illinois Association of Teachers of English. Annotated home reading list.

Supplements the National Council list. Power, Effie. Children's books for general reading.

See pt.2, Books for children over 10 years of age.

Books for boys: The Rotary list.

See pt.3, Books for boys 12-16.

I realize that merely sending you these lists will not solve your whole problem of selecting and buying the books so well described in your letter. Would you be willing to have your boys and girls "browse" through these lists, make up a list (preferably by author, title, publisher, and list price) of their choices, and send us the result? We will then suggest whether you have made a well-rounded list. In figuring how much your money will buy, estimate that on a \$200 order you ought to get at least 15 per cent discount from the list prices, freight-prepaid. That is, a \$2 book ought to cost you about \$1.70 net. In other words, pick out about \$230 worth of books at list prices.

On the matter of selecting pictures for your schoolrooms: The *American Magazine of Art* (published by the American Federation of Art, Washington, D. C.) recently published a list for this purpose. We are enclosing a typed copy of this list.

Very truly yours

Librarian

High-School Reading

Word from Librarian P. B. Wright, Public library, Kansas City, Mo., states that a note in PUBLIC LIBRARIES some little time ago commenting on a list of books for young people put out by his library brought such a host of requests for it from outside Kansas City that the supply was quickly exhausted. As the demand for them kept up, the list has been reprinted with some additions. The story of the list as it appeared in the *Kansas City Times* is about as follows:

Dr H. C. Rogers, pastor of Linwood Presbyterian church, recently delivered the commencement address to the graduating class at Linwood school, of which his daughter was a member.

Dr Rogers declared there were certain books every boy and girl should make it a point to read while in high school, if not before. Experience had shown, he said, the boys and girls would find little time to read the books after leaving their high-school careers behind them.

Pressed by the graduates and by their parents to supply a list of the books he had in mind, Dr Rogers appealed to Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Public library, for help. After much deliberation on the part of 15 library assistants, the selected list containing the names of 101 books was given to Dr Rogers.

In a letter accompanying the list of books, Mr Wright said:

There is no more a balanced mental ration for every young person than there is a balanced food ration for all. The unimaginative child needs fairy tales to awaken and stimulate the mind. The child of too vivid imagination needs to be directed along quiet lines.

There are not any given books which all children should have read by the time they have completed the high-school course. And if there were, it is questionable if any two children would get exactly the same reaction from any given book.

The list which we are enclosing will not please everyone. Nearly every reader will have one or more favorite books which are not included. The list covers seven or eight years of school life. Only a few titles are interesting to pupils below the fifth grade.

Mr Wright declared every school boy and girl should read at least 10 books a year, and 70 or 80 by the time they have finished high school.

Dr Rogers was pleased when, after receiving the list of books, he glanced over the titles and authors. He said he would post the list at the Linwood school so the children might consult it when choosing their reading matter.

This list may be had by sending two cents in postage to the Kansas City public library.

A Course in Platoon System

The Public library, Portland, Ore., is being responsible for a course in Platoon school library methods in the University of Oregon extension summer session held in Portland during June and July. Dorothy E. Smith, head of the school department, will repeat the course which she gave last winter for teacher-librarians in platoon schools. This course, very elementary, aims to give teachers some view of library work with children, its standards and aims. Credit for the course will be given by the university.

Effie L. Power, supervisor of work with children, Cleveland public library, will give three lectures on story-telling sources during the course. Miss Power will stop in Portland after the A. L. A. meeting in Seattle.

After Graduation, What?

The following is a copy of a letter sent recently to the 130 seniors of the Kansas State teachers' college, Emporia. Dear Senior of 1925:

You are getting your degree, but your education is just beginning. You will soon have your "commencement." Surely, through all the years you will keep on growing.

Whatever happens, you can keep growing through books. They will come to you and will stay "put" for you.

This letter is an invitation to you to plan with Kellogg library for your self-education. We'd like to talk with you about what you might read, and how. Perhaps you have questions to ask. Anyhow, let's talk!

Won't you come to the library office at your early convenience and make an appointment for a conference with Mrs Pine or with me? Also, bring your Course book and leave it for us to look over before we talk with you; we can help you more if you will.

Please remember that Kellogg library will always be ready to answer your questions about books, libraries and reading.

W. H. KERR
Librarian

News from the Field

East

Dorothy Davis, Simmons '16-17, is assisting for the summer in the Library association, Lenox, Mass.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Public library, Boston, has been re-appointed a member of the Board of Free Public Library commissioners of Massachusetts by Governor A. T. Fuller, for a term of five years. Mr Belden has been chairman of the board since 1909.

The seventy-third annual report of Deborah Cook Sayles public library, Pawtucket, R. I., covering the year 1924, reports a total circulation of 204,262v., an increase over the previous year; books on the shelves, 46,808, of which 4405 were added during the year.

William D. Goddard, for eight years librarian, resigned to become librarian of the Public library, Woburn, Mass. Gertrude F. Forrester is acting librarian.

Income, \$32,611; expenditures—salaries, \$16,791; books, \$4800; rebinding, \$2706.

The annual report of the Jones library, Amherst, Mass., shows a circulation of 68,616v., 10v. per capita. The library is working in close and happy coöperation with the Amherst high school and the public schools in the towns of Amherst and Pelham, with the result that library books are in every room in every school house in both towns.

A new experiment was keeping a Community calendar posted in a glass-covered bulletin board on the main street between two of the most used stores. This calendar shows without any partiality the coming events as announced by various community organizations. The library has carried on exhibitions of photographs, prints, new and old books, and has provided accommodations for two flower shows by the garden section of the Amherst woman's club. Its series of 16 Sunday afternoon meetings during the winter months were attended by approximately 1800 people who found a great deal of interest and profit in the lectures. In addition, 26 organizations held 122 meetings in the library.

Central Atlantic

Bessie E. McGregor, N. Y. P. L. '19-20, has been appointed librarian of the County library, Cape May, N. J.

Evelyn M. Boyle, Pratt '22, formerly of Philadelphia free library, has joined the library staff of the Federal Reserve bank of New York.

Florence R. Curtis, N. Y. S., has resigned her position as vice-director, School of library science, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

Miriam D. Reeve, Pratt '22, librarian, Franklin branch, Public library, East Orange, N. J., has become assistant librarian in the firm of Redmond and Company, New York City.

Marie Hamilton Law, Carnegie '11, has been appointed vice director of the Drexel Institute school of library science. Miss Law has been instructor in the Drexel library school since its reorganization and was formerly assistant to the principal of Carnegie library school.

The 1924 report of the Public library, Montclair, N. J., records a circulation of 242,295v.; registered borrowers, 13,834, 44 per cent of the population served, 31,426; total number of agencies, 4; books on the shelves, 49,322; total town appropriation, \$29,000; expenditures—salaries, \$14,917; books, \$3312.

The new State War memorial library at the University of Delaware, Newark, was dedicated May 23. Inasmuch as the library is Delaware's tribute to her soldier dead and was made possible by contributions from more than 26,000 citizens of the state, a distinguished throng of people was interested in and present at the library's dedication.

Mary K. VanKeuren, for more than 40 years active in library circles in New York as librarian of Thrall library, Middletown, died June 7, in that city. Miss Van Keuren had been absent from actual duty as librarian for more than two years and in 1923 was named librarian emeritus. She was a member of the New York library association and at its meetings at Lake Placid in the early days was one of its efficient officers.

A recent issue of the *Daily Press*, Utica, N. Y., states that the music room of the Public library of that city, "with its score collection and books on musical subjects, is Utica's most comprehensive expression of its musical interests." Not only did the library coöperate most effectively with the musical organizations of the city in the observance of National music week, but throughout the year its activities through its music department are noteworthy. Records show that 16,000 persons have used the room for reading and reference; 12,300 scores have been circulated; 7200 books on musical subjects have been lent and 6200 research questions have been answered.

The New York public library has received as a gift from Mrs I. N. Seligman the famous collection of manuscripts, books, drawings and engravings relating to Washington Irving formed by her husband. The gift has special interest for the New York public library not only because Irving was the first famous American man of letters but also was the first president of the Astor library, of which the New York public library of today is in part a development. A number of original manuscripts and a series of manuscript journals and diaries kept by Irving from 1804 to 1842 are in the collection. A series of 42 letters from Irving to his best friend, Henry Brevoort, are also in the collection, many of them with original drawings by Irving himself. So charming are many of the pencil sketches throughout the diaries that one is inclined to believe that Irving might have reached considerable distinction had he made his career in art. Many of Irving's drawings are to be found in the Bibliophile Society edition of the *Journals of Washington Irving*, edited by W. P. Trenton and G. S. Hellman, the latter a nephew of Mr Seligman, and also in *Washington Irving, Esquire*, a recent book by Mr Hellman.

A review of the year's work of the New York state library shows the library contains over a half million bound books, besides extensive and important manuscript collections. State appropria-

tions for new books and current journals are only reasonably sufficient when measured by the present cost, more than double that of 10 years ago. Purchases have constantly to be declined or postponed and an arrears of binding is piling up, matters for real concern.

Yet the major note states that the book collections are again becoming fairly adequate to the scope and character of the service, which is supplementary to all public book collections anywhere in the state, and 700 libraries, 400 study clubs, 800 high schools, 8000 elementary schools are entitled to draw upon its resources without cost or undue formality, for books not locally available.

Statistics: Bound volumes, 503,410; pamphlets and miscellaneous, 250,000; bound volumes of newspapers, 7200; unbound newspapers, 1100v.; items received by gift, 1924, 60,123; volumes lent throughout New York state, 179,793; bookplates in Library school collection, 8513. Expenditures—salaries, \$146,862; books and binding, \$60,837.

Central

Margaret Motschman, Simmons '22, has been appointed a cataloger in the Ohio State university library.

Clara Batdorf has been appointed librarian of the Jacquith-Corbin library, Yates City, Ill. The plans for the new library are slowly developing.

The fiftieth annual report of the Public library, Decatur, Ill., records: Number of volumes on the shelves, 52,075; circulation, 220,146v.; borrowers' cards in force, 14,030.

Ruth M. Wright, Pratt '03, head of the school and children's department of the Public library, Newark, N. J., has been appointed reference librarian of the Hill library, St. Paul, Minn.

The Gilbert M. Simmons library, Kenosha, Wis., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, May 30. The press of the city treated the occasion generously and carried a page illustrated article setting forth the history, development and future outlook of the institution. It all spells progress.

The Public library, Galesburg, Ill., has recently received a valuable collection of 3000 books from Jacob Siler of St. Louis. Among the books are many valuable works of reference, especially state, county and city histories. It is not known why Mr Siler chose the Galesburg library as the recipient of the collection but it is said that the reason will be divulged later.

T. C. Tai, B. L. S., N. Y. S. '18, took his final examination for the degree of doctor of philosophy on graduating from the University of Iowa, June 5. Mr Tai offered a dissertation on Professional education for librarianship: A proposal for a library school at the University of Iowa, together with a list of his publications and an outline of the ground covered by his studies. He was unanimously recommended for the degree of doctor of philosophy at graduation, June 9.

The last annual report of the Public library, Davenport, Ia., records a circulation of 523,519v., a per capita circulation of 9.2v.; registered borrowers, 18,328; expenditures, \$59,203; \$19,607 was spent for books and \$22,160 for salaries; 13,140v. were added to the library, making a total of 92,679v.

One interesting feature of the year's work was a church library where books on religion and ethics were loaned each Sunday during the winter. The most popular authors were Fosdick, Babson and Royden.

The Public library, Oak Park, Ill., in its 1924 report, records the following: Total circulation, 263,122v., a per capita circulation of 5.2v., in a population of 50,000, with 47,580v. on the shelves; total number of borrowers registered, 17,422, 34.8 per cent of the population; number of agencies, 3, with 87 class room libraries in six schools; receipts, \$41,189; expenditures, \$25,392, of which \$4092 was for books, \$12,361 for librarians' salaries, and \$1313 for periodicals and binding. The staff consists of nine full-time workers and one part-time.

Pontiac is one of the largest places in Michigan without public library service (population, 34,273, 1920 census) though there is a fine system of school libraries.

It opened a public library, February 15, 1924, leasing the building and books of the Ladies' library, which had been closed for a year. The library is under the city manager form of government, the librarian being called the head of a department, with no library board.

Funds were limited, so an appeal was made to the public for books, and 1423 usable books were given in 1924, and 692 books purchased. Borrowers enrolled, D. 31, '24, 3285, and 50,070 books were loaned from a book collection of about 9000.

A late report of the Public library, Cleveland, O., records a circulation for home reading of 6,076,055v., of which 3,194,155v. were lent to juvenile readers. The library's service has been extended to all parts of Cuyhoga county. Registered card-holders in union file, 228,922; additional borrowers served through stations, school libraries and class-room libraries, 85,877; inventoried books on the shelves, 882,629, with nearly 200,000 others; pictures, photographs and prints, 91,371; number of titles of periodicals received, 2321; agencies of service, 1213, of which 1046 are class-room libraries. Library appropriations for the year, \$1,317,662; disbursements, \$1,234,019; expended for new main building, \$2,620,-648.

The recent annual report of the Public library, Galesburg, Ill., records: Total use of books, 249,319; home use, 177,-110v.; juvenile circulation, 74,112v.; books added during the year, 3407; books on the shelves, 62,882; borrowers' cards in force, 7069; population served, 23,-834, through main library, 15 school and two hospital libraries.

The municipal reference bureau in the library contains some 300 books and magazines, as well as hundreds of pamphlets, reports and clippings which give up-to-date information on municipal questions.

Receipts for the year, \$22,522; disbursements: books, \$3106; binding, \$764; salaries, \$10,192; total expenditures, \$18,976.

The Chicago public library has received a gift of \$5000 from Albert W. Swayne, Chicago, for the purchase of a collection of 33,000 stereopticon slides and 12,000 negatives, the stock of a local firm retiring from business. The collection is to be made available for use by local educators, lecturers and organizations under terms to be arranged by the library officials.

Another manifestation of generous interest in the Chicago public library was received from the owner of the premises occupied by Sheridan branch library, who offered the Board the use of an additional store for that branch without cost. The branch has been in great need of more space for its expanding activities, but the library found it impossible to incur the added expense of increased rental. The offer was made without solicitation and included redecorating the entire space occupied by the branch and the removal of partitions to afford access to the newly added store.

South

Louis H. Bolander, N. Y. P. L. '19-20, reference librarian, Duke University library, Durham, N. C., has been appointed assistant librarian, U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Charlotte Ryan, Ill. '16-17, has been elected legislative reference librarian, State library, Texas, to succeed Octavia F. Rogan who was recently appointed state librarian of Texas.

Mrs Laura Speck, connected with the Public library, St. Louis, since 1893, died in that city, May 18. Mrs Speck was the first library hostess in library work and her reception and direction of puzzled library visitors added much to the popularity of the St. Louis library.

The recent annual report of the Public library, Sedalia, Mo., gives the following:

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Total circulation, 98,100v. among 5768 borrowers in a population of 21,144, with 24,241v. in the library; rate of tax levy, 2.5 mills; receipts, \$15,558; expenditures—books, \$1375; periodicals, \$313; salaries, \$3885; total expenditures, \$11,670.

Katherine Elliott has resigned as archivist of the Texas state library, effective June 15, having been appointed secretary to the commercial attaché of the American Embassy, at Madrid, Spain.

Harriet Smither, at present a fellow in history, University of Texas, has been appointed archivist to succeed Miss Elliott.

The recent annual report of the Public library, St. Joseph, Mo., records a circulation of 453,008v., with 102,605v. on the shelves; registered borrowers, 23,681; population served, 77,743; expenditures, \$58,603—books, \$14,823; salaries, \$28,201. Two branches have been opened recently, a down-town circulating branch and one in a residence district.

The 1924 report of the Free public library, Jacksonville, Fla., records the highest circulation in the history of the library, 290,631v. through 35 agencies in a population of 100,000. The report states that the growth of the city makes it rather difficult to keep pace with demands on the library. Cards in force, 18,881; number of books in the library, 69,940; receipts, \$37,158; expenditures—books, \$7420; salaries, library service, \$18,454; binding and periodicals, \$3006.

The report of the eighteenth year of work of Goodwyn Institute library, Memphis, Tenn., records 37,365 persons served in the reference room work during the year. This represents more than one-fourth of the city's population. The library furnished material for 71 different debates during the school year. The growing use of the library by students of the various schools is gratifying. The library's book collection now numbers 22,278v. and 16,812 pamphlets, and 294 magazines and 20 newspapers are currently received.

The twenty-second annual report of the Free public library, Joplin, Mo., records: Books on the shelves, 43,111, which, with documents, bound papers, periodicals and pamphlets, makes a total collection of 49,610; circulation, 198,224; population

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served, 31,908. A circulation of 1179v. went through St. John's hospital. The library has a collection of approximately 6000 pictures, 4000 of which are mounted and arranged in folios under subject. A gift of 63 volumes from the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, Inc., New York City, has made possible a department for the blind, the books comprising fiction, travel and biography, with a monthly magazine. Receipts for the year, \$37,053; expenditures — salaries, \$7389; books, \$3252.

Plans for the new Public library building, Birmingham, Ala., recommended by Miller and Martin, architects, have been approved and it is hoped that the library will occupy its new home by July, 1926. The plans call for a building 100 by 150 feet, four stories high, to cost \$650,000 when completed and equipped. The building will probably be of Indiana limestone and the latest features in arrangement and equipment will be employed. Space is planned for 100,000 volumes, and for various departments to serve the public. Open shelves will prevail and special attention will be given to the reference and children's departments and an unusually large space will be given to the county department. There will also be an art gallery, a museum and a small auditorium. Heat will be supplied from the court house. This will eliminate smoke and soot from the library.

West

The annual report of the Public library, Greeley, Col., Elizabeth Welch, librarian, shows a strong increase in circulation, reaching 99,993v. for the year; memberships used in the main room, 4027; in the children's room, 1480; number of books on the shelves, 18,600. For the past five years there has been a steady increase in book circulation of about 10,000v. each year. The circulation in the children's department was 36 per cent of the total circulation. Expenditures for the year, \$7696.

The Greeley public library was built by public subscription in 1907. The town has a population of about 11,000. The State teachers' college is located there and has an excellent library.

The Public library, Great Falls, Mont., in its recent annual report, 1924-25, records the following: Total circulation, 173,738v. among 12,681 borrowers in a population of 25,000, the borrowers representing 50 per cent of the population; books on the shelves, 32,119; expenditures, \$18,003, of which \$4574 was for books, the largest expenditure for this purpose in the library's history.

Pacific Coast

Claire M. Darby, for some time librarian of the Applied Science reading rooms, Columbia university, New York, has resigned to take a similar position in the Public library, Los Angeles, Cal.

W. H. Kerr, for many years librarian of Kellogg library, Kansas State teachers' college, Emporia, has resigned to become librarian of Pomona college, Claremont, Cal. Mr Kerr's contribution to the development of library service in Kansas has been of immeasurable value and Pomona college is to be congratulated on having obtained his services while the Kansas library field has met a great loss in his going.

Foreign

Elisa Jebsen, N. Y. S., '25, is in charge of the government documents collection at the League of Nations library, Geneva, Switzerland.

Prof M. Anasaki, newly appointed librarian of the University of Tokyo, is in the United States studying recent university libraries. The University of Tokyo and its contents were destroyed in 1923 and the Rockefeller Foundation has given \$3,000,000 for the restoration of the library. Prof Anasaki holds a degree from Harvard.

Wanted: Position in Montana, by librarian who has increased circulation 50% in past year in present position. Training and experience. V. C. Heston, Public library, Crookston, Minn.

The Public library, Denver, Col., wishes to purchase second-hand copies in good condition of the following:

3 Dewey decimal classification, 9th ed.

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